

DAILY REPORT

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SPOKESMAN SAYS LI PENG TO VISIT DPRK IN LATE OCT

OW160901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng will lead a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party and government to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in late October and attend the commemorative activities marking the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War (October 25). This was announced by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Li Peng, who is also member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, will visit Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the government. He also announced that at the invitation of Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, will arrive in China on October 28 for a visit. This will be Genscher's fourth visit to China.

Speaking of China's position toward the "South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty" signed by South Pacific countries, he said, the Chinese government respects and supports the common aspirations of the South Pacific countries to establish the South Pacific nuclear-free zone for the maintenance of peace and security in that region. According to this basic position, the Chinese Government will study the "South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty" and the related issues and give positive considerations to the obligations to be undertaken by the nuclear countries as provided in the protocol attached to the treaty.

XINHUA CITES SHULTZ' COMMENTS AT NATO MEETING

OW160953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Brussels, October 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz indicated here Tuesday that the proposed Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting should be held on schedule next month, despite the fact that the United States has no intention of abandoning its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) program. After a three-hour special session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Council of Ministers, Shultz told a press conference that Washington welcomed Moscow's proposals announced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris earlier this month. "Perhaps we can say the negotiation is now ready to get going, since we have two proposals on the table," Shultz said.

Gorbachev's proposals include a 50 percent cut in both U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals and the abandonment of the U.S. SDI program, commonly known as "star wars." Before the special NATO session, Shultz told reporters that some things in Gorbachev's proposals are interesting and some are not acceptable as they stand. President Ronald Reagan has repeatedly made it known that the United States will not abandon the SDI program.

The session was held at the request of Belgium and the Netherlands after Reagan invited six leading industrial nations to hold a summit in New York on October 24 to help him prepare for his summit with Gorbachev in Geneva next month. France, Britain, Luxembourg, Spain and Greece were absent from Tuesday's special session. During the session, Shultz spelt out to his NATO counterparts President Reagan's planning for the superpower summit scheduled for November 19-20. NATO ministers reportedly urged the United States not to reject outright the Soviet proposals but make a counteroffer.

'TEXT' OF ZHAO DECOLONIZATION ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

OW160817 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1832 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, today sent a message of warm congratulations to Jaime de Pinies, chairman of the 40th UN General Assembly, on the convening of the UN special meeting to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the publication of the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." The full text of the message reads as follows:

New York

Chairman of the 40th UN General Assembly

Mr Jaime de Pinies:

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend my warm congratulations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the publication of the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

Twenty-five years ago, on the proposal of the Asian and African countries and thanks to their efforts, the UN General Assembly adopted the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." The principle of national self-determination set out in the declaration has since been widely accepted by the international community. In the past 25 years, the United Nations and the Special Committee on Decolonization have made multifaceted efforts to implement the declaration, thus making a valuable contribution to accelerating the decolonization process. Having shaken off the yoke of colonialism, numerous former colonial and semi-colonial countries have won independence and taken their place in the international political arena. Now they are playing an increasingly important role in their endeavor to maintain world peace and promote social and economic development.

It is necessary to point out that although colonialism as a system has already been disintegrated, its vestiges and aftereffects are still far from being thoroughly wiped out. Some colonial countries have not yet won independence. The Namibian people are still under the brutal rule of the South African authorities. The newly independent countries are still faced with the arduous task of consolidating independence and developing the national economy. All countries and the United Nations must make further efforts in order to completely eliminate colonial rule and its scourges.

The Chinese Government and people have all along firmly opposed colonialism of all descriptions and supported the Third World countries' just struggle to win and safeguard national independence. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the publication of the "declaration," we reaffirm our determination to continue to work with the United Nations and the Special Committee on Decolonization for the implementation of the principles and spirit of the "declaration" and for the acceleration of the decolonization process.

May the commemorative meeting be a success.

The People's Republic of China

[Signed] Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang

[Dated] 16 October 1985, Beijing

PRC ENVOY TO UN ON SETTLING MIDEAST QUESTION

OW111918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 11 (XINHUA) -- China said here today that it favoured and supported all proposals and efforts that were conducive to the comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question. This was stated by Ambassador Li Luye, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, at a Security Council meeting on the Middle East problem.

The Chinese ambassador highly appraised the unremitting efforts made by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and other Arab countries for the settlement of the Middle East question, including the Palestinian question. "We respect choices made by them through consultations in the interest of the Arab nation. We support all their reasonable proposals to achieve their national goals through political negotiations and other means," he said. China, he continued, also stood for an international peace conference on the Middle East question under the auspices of the U.N. in compliance with the principles of the U.N. Charter and the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N.

Ambassador Li condemned the Israeli authorities for their consistently sabotaging the just settlement of the problem. Li added: "So long as Israel refuses to give up its policy of aggression and expansion and continues with its aggression, expansion and occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories by relying on the support and connivance of certain big power, there will be no chance for a just settlement of the Middle East question and the Palestinian and other Arab countries and peoples will not cease their just struggles to recover the lost territories and regain their national rights." He appealed all member states of the United Nations to face up to the reality, distinguish between the aggressor and the victims of aggression and determine who should be condemned and who should receive sympathy and support.

Li Luye noted that the crux of the Middle East question was the Palestinian issue. "The national rights of the Palestinian people can never be liquidated by anyone. Pending a just settlement of the Palestinian issue, there can be no comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Middle East question," he stressed. A comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the Middle East question, he explained, should include the following basic points: Israel must unconditionally withdraw all its troops from the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Arab Jerusalem; the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and the right to national self-determination and establishing their own state, must be restored; and all the countries in the Middle East should enjoy the universal right to independence and existence. He stressed: "The PLO has the right to participate in the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question on an equal footing."

PRC ENVOY TO UN URGES MORE PRESSURE ON PRETORIA

OW150438 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 14 (XINHUA) -- China called upon all member states of the United Nations here today to exert greater pressure on South Africa.

Addressing a meeting of the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the U.N. General Assembly on Racism, Ambassador Huang Jiahua, China's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, said that all U.N. member states should "take strong measures against the South African racist regime and exert greater pressure on it to force it to terminate its criminal policy of apartheid, its ruthless suppression against the South African people and its intransigence in refusing to implement U.N. resolutions."

He considered it necessary for the United Nations to "impose sanctions on the South African regime in compliance with the charter." "Any tolerance of and connivance at the South African regime," he stressed, will only further inflate Pretoria's "reactionary arrogance" and will also be detrimental to the international image of those who adopt such a position.

Ambassador Huang noted that racism and racial discrimination were "the most brutal and the most abhorrent forms" of violations against basic human rights and freedom in the present-day world. Condemning the South African authorities' intransigence in pursuing the savage apartheid system and the policy of aggression and expansion, he said, "The South African authorities have been repeatedly advocating their 'constitutional reforms' and 'power-sharing.'" "In fact, these maneuvers of the so-called 'reforms' are designed to legalize and perpetuate the apartheid system," he added.

Ambassador Huang also condemned Pretoria for extending its apartheid system to Namibia. He said, "In order to maintain its colonial and racist rule over Namibia, the South African regime declared the establishment of a 'transitional government' there, attempting to obstruct the independence of Namibia."

Huang noted that the South African regime's suppression of the innocent people at home and its provocations, subversions and armed aggression against its neighbors has destabilized the situation in the whole southern African region and is gravely threatening international peace and security. He urged the United Nations to help advance the just struggle against racism and apartheid waged by the South African people and the Namibian people.

UN DELEGATE ON MEASURES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW150559 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 14 (XINHUA) -- The restructuring of the existing economic order and the adoption of immediate and urgent measures to alleviate the present difficulties facing the developing countries should be closely integrated, Chinese ambassador Li Luye said here today. Li, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, was speaking in the general debate of the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the General Assembly.

He said the protectionist trend that has been growing since the beginning of the eighties and the debt crisis that has swept nearly the entire developing world has further exposed the deep rooted structural deficiencies of the international financial and trade systems. This is more evidence that the existing international economic order can no longer meet the needs of the economic development of the developing countries, Li said. "Reforms should be gradually introduced in all spheres of international economic relations, including production, division of labor, exchange and circulation, as well as policy-making process, so that they will be better suited to the needs of the developing countries and reflect their increasingly important roles in the international relations," he stressed.

Li noted that the international community should act immediately and adopt urgent measures to help the developing countries to strengthen their economies. He said it was necessary to adopt a number of urgent measures such as: Maintain the prices of primary commodities at a reasonable level to ensure stable export earnings for developing countries; remove protectionist measures directed against developing countries, and provide these with greater access to the international market; creditor countries, commercial banks, multilateral financial institutions to share responsibilities with the debtor countries and enter into a political dialogue to seek an integrated and comprehensive solution of the debt problem. Increase the official development assistance, particularly the concessional loans to the least developed countries; and continue to render emergency assistance to those African countries hit by natural disasters.

Li stressed that it was necessary to promote the North-South dialogue. "Regrettably, this dialogue has stalemated since the early 1980s," he said. Li noted that to change the ever widening disparity between rich and poor countries is "a common task" incumbent on the entire international community. The Chinese Government, he stated, "supports any effort that may help break the stalemate in which the North-South dialogue now finds itself and stands ready to explore any practical approach."

COMMENTARY URGES GLOBAL CURES FOR THIRD WORLD ILLS

OW111405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Commentary: Coordinated Global Solutions Needed to Problems of Developing Nations -- XINHUA headline]

[By Zhao Dahua]

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- After the October 8-11 joint annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank held in Seoul, South Korea, it has become more convincing that the debt burden, protectionism, insufficient funds, a slowdown in demand from the West and drops in commodity prices are the major factors affecting the current development of the Third World. And these factors are in part created by the monetary, trade and financial policies of major industrial countries.

Delegates from developing countries, while strongly criticizing these policies, urged a curb on rising protectionism and demanded more assistance. They have their reasons to worry. This year, signs of decline have shown themselves in the Third World though it scored an encouraging average 3.8 percent growth rate in 1984. Some developing nations, which are beset by natural disasters, find themselves still in stagnation.

The No 1 theme of the meetings was the Third World strains of repaying debts, which will soon reach one trillion dollars, 5.5 times the 1973 figure of 180 billion dollars. In 1985 alone, the debtors will have to repay 140.8 billion dollars in principal and interest. Fundamentally, the debt problem was a creation of the irrational world economic order resulting from centuries-old colonialism and the policies and practices of some developed countries in recent decades. In the past few years, the debt problem has been eased somewhat as a result of the joint efforts of the debtors and creditors as well as international institutions including a rescheduling program. But, the basic solution to the problem lies in a healthy and lasting economic development of the debtor countries with the financial and technological assistance of the international community.

Besides the debt burden, rising protectionism already bites into the economic growth of developing nations. As a matter of fact, protectionism is a double-edged sword, which hurts the debt servicing capability of developing nations by reducing their exports, and in turn affects the solid development of industrial countries, thus bringing about a vicious circle that leads to a worsening global economy.

American economist Anne O. Krueger said during the meetings that "protectionist pressures are now at their peak." Under this situation, it is an immense challenge to political leaders to resist protectionist legislation and curb the rising trend of protectionism.

The debt problem, protectionism and the austerity policy have cost developing nations dearly by reducing the living standards there. It is necessary for industrial countries to have a better understanding of the plight of developing countries. For this reason, more official development assistance should be granted with relaxed conditions and restrictions. More low interest and interest-free loans are needed from international financial institutions and commercial banks.

Of course, it is necessary for developing nations to make efficient use of funds, improve management, and strengthen South-South cooperation. During the meetings, Zaire's delegate Loma Okitongono Djamboleka who spoke on behalf of all African delegates, particularly stressed the need for internal reforms.

A report presented to the meetings predicts an aid supply shortage in the coming years. The possible shortage, in fact, reflects the lack of commitment and strategic insight of some developed nations. A proposal put to the meetings for general capital increase was also rejected. It is a cruel parody of human civilization that, when enormous sum of money is budgeted for intensified arms race between the two superpowers, millions of people are starving.

We are in an age different from that of Robinson Crusoe when he could live well in a remote island with no relations with the outside world. The improvement of the world economy cannot be put on a sound basis unless the economic difficulties of the developing nations, which constitute the overwhelming majority of the world population, are solved. Therefore, coordinated efforts are urged to ensure healthy and sustainable growth in developing nations so that they can contribute to the development of the world economy as a whole.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WORLD BANK DELEGATION

OW131439 Beijing XINHUA in English 1412 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met a delegation from the World Bank led by its Senior Vice-President Ernest Stern here tonight.

During their conversation, Zhao expressed satisfaction with the good cooperation between the bank and China. He appreciated the bank's idea of further strengthening its co-operation with China. Zhao also briefed the visitors on China's current economic situation.

Ernest spoke highly of the proposals of the Chinese Communist Party on formulating China's Seventh Five-Year Plan. He also noted that the bank is willing to further strengthen its cooperation with China.

The bank is to set up a representative office in Beijing on October 25. Zhao expressed congratulation on this.

WEST GIVES 'LIMITED WELCOME' TO GORBACHEV PLAN

OW151035 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Xiao Yong analysis]

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev put forward a new proposal for arms control during his recent visit to Paris. The Western world's response is by and large cautious. Here's Xiao Yong with analysis:

Initial response from the West to Gorbachev's new arms control proposition can be described as a limited welcome. U.S. President Ronald Reagan believes the Soviet proposal for direct talks with Britain and France on the Euromissiles signals a change in the Soviet position. Secretary of State George Shultz said the Soviet proposal provides a basis for further talks. West German Foreign Minister Genscher described the proposal as an encouraging step forward and the Western alliance should respond with their own plans. British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe gave a general welcome to the Soviet position. However, he rejected the proposed prohibition of space weapons and direct talks with France and Britain on their nuclear deterrent forces in Europe.

Some Western leaders are more critical. NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington said there is nothing new in the new Soviet plan and Gorbachev made the move purely to influence public opinion in the West. A number of West German newspapers say that the proposal is a carefully designed political maneuver, trying to drive a wedge between the United States and its West European allies. Holland is sensitive to the Soviet maneuver because it has said that the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles on its territory depends on whether the Soviet Union will cut the number of its SS-20 missiles down to 378. Now Gorbachev has announced to cut such missiles in Europe down to 243. The Liberal Party of the Dutch coalition government saw it as (?an increasing pressure) on Holland. The Dutch Foreign Ministry said Gorbachev took the move to embarrass Holland in the eyes of NATO.

NATO officials refuse to accept Gorbachev's definition of strategic weapons. They argue that the Soviets try to kill new American cruise missiles and other weapon systems while protecting their own, including the SS-24 and -25 missiles.

However, Gorbachev's proposal has alerted the West which fears that it might win a propaganda war. British newspaper [name indistinct] says that the major concerns to Western leaders include a possible public support from Europe for the Soviet proposal which sounds quite impressive at first sight.

DELEGATION TO UNESCO SESSION HOLDS RECEPTION

OW150506 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Gao Yi, head of the Chinese delegation, gave a reception here today to mark the opening of the 23rd session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Chairman Nikolay Todorov of the 23rd session and other UNESCO and Bulgarian officials attended the reception.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

Meeting With Peng Zhen

OW151314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 15 Oct 85

["Peng Zhen Meets Bush" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Sino-U.S. cooperation in a number of fields had shown marked improvement in recent years, said Peng Zhen, chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, during his meeting with visiting U.S. Vice-President George Bush this afternoon.

It was an important development in the Sino-U.S. relations that two decades' hostility and confrontation between the two countries after the founding of new China had changed to the present status, Peng said. It was the outcome of the joint efforts by people in and out of the government in both countries. However, he said, there were still some problems in the way of the bilateral relations and the main issue was that of Taiwan. "Settlement of the Taiwan question relies mainly on ourselves," Peng said. "But we hope that the U.S. Congress and Government will adopt a more positive attitude on the question of peaceful reunification of Taiwan with China's mainland." That would help promote the relations between China and the United States, he added. Peng Zhen also hoped for more contacts and better understanding between the parliaments of the two countries so that they would make contributions to the friendship between the two peoples.

Bush said it was in the interest of the United States as well as China to develop the bilateral relations. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1553 GMT on 15 October carries a report on Peng Zhen's meeting with U.S. Vice President Bush which adds... He hoped that the relations between the two countries would continue to develop. Also present on the occasion was Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong of the NPC Standing Committee.]

Li Xiannian Fetes Bush

OW151307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamai met and feted U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Mrs. Bush at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here tonight. They discussed ways to further Sino-U.S. relations.

Li Xiannian recalled his July visit to the U.S. and asked Bush to convey his best regards to President Reagan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1722 GMT on 15 October carries a report on the dinner hosted by President Li Xiannian for Vice President Bush which adds... Attending the meeting and dinner were State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing and others.]

Bush on 'Strong' Ties

OW151515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush said here today that China and the United States have built a strong, broadly-based and very important relationship over the past few years.

At a press conference here this afternoon, Bush said that the U.S.-China relationship is strong. Trade between the two countries has grown over the last several years and this growth has touched all areas of trade, including high-technology, he noted.

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"So trade has grown and we want it to continue to grow," he added.

He said that U.S. companies can play an important role in China's modernization and the business climate is conducive to U.S. investment. He expressed the belief that there is a great future for American investment. He also pledged that the U.S. Government will do its best to see that China has access to the American market.

He said that in the previous two days he had seen many changes in China since his 1982 visit. "I am more impressed with the stability, continuity, steadiness and consistency accompanying these changes," he said.

Earlier, Bush visited the Beijing Jeep Corporation, the first Sino-U.S. joint venture in the automotive industry. After a trial drive in a jeep, Bush said, "I pronounce it ready for the market." He went on to say that he hoped that the joint venture would spur greater cooperation in the economic field between the two countries. The corporation was founded in May 1983 between the Beijing Automobile Works and American Motors Corporation. The joint venture turned out its first batch of new model jeeps only last month. It plans to produce 750 jeeps this year, and by 1990 its annual output will jump to 40,000. Despite the rain, Bush went on to visit a body shop and an assembly line, and chatted with the workers. The vice-president described the joint venture as a very important project. "It is good for China and good for the U.S.A.," he wrote in the visitors book.

In the meantime, Mrs Bush visited the China National Children's Center and the Palace Museum today.

Bush Leaves for Chengdu

OW160810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 16 Oct 85

["Bush Visits Chengdu" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Chengdu, October 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Mrs. Bush arrived here today after their three-day stay in the Chinese capital of Beijing. Chengdu is the capital of Sichuan Province in southwest China with a population of 100 million.

Before their departure from Beijing, Bush and his party were seen off by Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li at the guesthouse.

In Chengdu, Bush attended the inauguration of a U.S. Consulate-General, the fourth in China after those in Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenyang. The Consulate-General will be in charge of consular affairs of the U.S. in China's Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou and Tibet. Gu Jinchí, vice-governor of Sichuan, and officials from Yunnan, Guizhou and Tibet, were also present at the inauguration. The U.S. consul-general in Sichuan is William Thomas.

Bush was also welcomed at a luncheon here today given by Gu Jinchí.

Speaks at Sichuan University

OW161129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Chengdu, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Visiting U.S. Vice-President George Bush expressed the belief here today that U.S.-China economic cooperation would become more broadly-based and fruitful.

Speaking to more than 400 teachers and students of Sichuan University here, Bush said, the U.S. must finish the revision of controls on the export of technology to speed up the approval procedure, as China has shortened approval time for foreign investment and moved towards developing a regular code of law and a functioning judiciary to protect foreign investment. He said that he told the Chinese leadership this morning in Beijing that the COCOM's [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] members had agreed to new procedures for dealing with trade with China. Once implemented, he said, the new procedure should eliminate the need for prior COCOM review for more than half of the China cases now being referred to Paris.

Bush told his audience that there were bright prospects for U.S.-China cooperation in the development of offshore oil, coal, telecommunications, transportation and nuclear energy. Some initial results had been already achieved in the cooperation in these fields. He said another step would be agreement on a bilateral investment treaty, which would be of great importance to American investment in China and in the interest of both countries.

Bush reviewed the changes of the U.S.-China relationship in the last decade and the exchange of visits as well as the expansion of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. The U.S.-China relations, he said, had continuity, consistency, steadiness and strength today.

He spoke of the achievements in China's economic reform. China had just had a large turnover in leadership without contortions in policy. This is very important, he added.

U.S. OFFICIAL ON POSSIBLE KMT-CPC PEACE TALKS

HK150225 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1004 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Hong Kong, 13 Oct [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] -- New York: In spite of the differences between the KMT and the CPC, they do have things in common, and peace talks can be expected in a few years after a series of commercial transactions between the two sides. This is what Ban Li De [3803 4539 1795], the principal official of the U.S. State Department responsible for coordinating Taiwan affairs, told reporters of ZHONG BAO yesterday.

The U.S. official believed that the Taiwan authorities and the Chinese Government have "several points" in common: First, both sides think that Taiwan is one of the provinces of China, and that Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory; second, both sides oppose the idea of letting Taiwan become independent; third, both sides think that there is only one China.

Talking about the question of Taiwan's independence, this experienced expert on Taiwan, who also worked in the American Embassy in Taipei for many years, believed that the majority of the people in Taiwan disagree with Taiwan's independence and the U.S. Government does not think that Taiwan will become independent either. He said that the idea of allowing Taiwan to gain its independence is unrealistic because not only will Beijing intervene in the matter, but also the U.S. and Japanese Governments will not recognize Taiwan's independence. However, Ban Li De said that this was only his own opinion.

It is reported that at the "Forum on the Present Situation in East Asia," which will be held by the Asia Research Center of St John's University in New York, Ban Li De will make a speech entitled "The Future of Taiwan." It will be the first time that a U.S. State Department official responsible for coordinating Taiwan affairs makes a public speech on the future of Taiwan.

It is reported that during the Ban Li De interview with the ZHONG BAO reporters Ding Da Wei [0002 1129 5898], head of the American Council in Taiwan was also present.

SHULTZ ON NEW SOVIET ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

OW151123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] San Francisco, October 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here today that the new Soviet positions on arms control "could be a step forward", but he added that they "do not meet the basic criteria" for judging arms control proposals. He cited these criteria as "strengthened stability, equality, strategically significant reductions, and increased verifiability." Shultz was speaking at the plenary session of the 31st annual meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly, holding its first meeting in the United States in a decade.

He said that while the new Soviet proposals contain some ideas that may "indicate progress", it is clear that "The Soviets have not yet given up their efforts to keep a unilateral advantage." He said the Soviet proposals to reduce by 50 percent in "nuclear charges" of both countries "does not directly address the main problem of the strategic stability", that is the Soviet's "most destabilizing heavy ICBMS (intercontinental ballistic missiles)." "With deep reductions in U.S. systems, it would add to NATO's vulnerability and increase the significance of the Soviet advantage in hard-target-killer ICBMs," he said.

Shultz said the United States would regard the new Soviet position on the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe as constructive "to the extent that they now agree that an acceptable INF accord could be concluded separately -- no longer held hostage to SDI and other issues." But, he added, the Soviet proposals to stop all further INF deployments in Europe "would permit unlimited new SS-20 deployment against our allies and friends in Asia." Furthermore, he noted, the Soviet insistence on banning the U.S. "star wars" program is "blatantly one-sided", aimed at stopping "our program while they continue their own program in the same field."

Also speaking before the plenary session today, the president of the North Atlantic Assembly, Sir Patrick Wall from Britain, warned that the United States should "be mindful of the assertion that the deployment of strategic defenses will decouple North American and West European security." "We must be aware of the danger of decoupling so that if we choose to deploy defensive systems, those systems must enhance deterrence for the whole alliance and not merely a part of it," he said.

The North Atlantic Assembly, the civilian arm of NATO, has been meeting here since October 10. 184 delegates from 16 NATO countries are seeking agreement to make recommendations on a wide-range of economic and political problems confronting NATO, focussing particularly on the arms control problems between East and West.

ECONOMIST ON U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLAN; SPACE INDUSTRY

HK150209 Beijing JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by reporter Shen Peijun: "Xu Dixin Recently Pointed Out That the Star Wars Program Will Not Solve the Economic Contradictions of the United States"]

[Text] Xu Dixin, the famous Chinese economist says, the star wars project will not solve the economic contradictions in the United States.

He made the statement at a recent meeting to discuss the development of China's space industry.

According to Xu, a "golden age" occurred in the U.S. economy during the post World War II period when the United States had great economic and military superiority. But in less than 2 decades, its superiority in both economic and military strength was outstipped. The USSR has caught up with it in weaponry; while in economics, West Germany and Japan have attained its level. The cycle of economic crisis has become shorter and shorter. Moreover, prosperity no longer precedes an economic crisis. Its recent economic crisis broke out between 1976 and 1983. At present, the Reagan administration has proposed the star wars project in an attempt to postpone the arrival of another economic crisis by stimulating the development of heavy industry with tremendous investment, so that an economic recession may be prevented. At the same time, it also aims at restoring and intensifying the U.S. hegemonist position in the world. This project may promote the development of productive forces and postpone the arrival of another economic crisis. However, the project involves the forging of comprehensive high technologies, which will lead to a drastic change in the organic composition of capital in the U.S. economy, will aggravate the existing problem of over-population, and will result in a sharp rise in unemployment. The star wars project will not be able to solve this contradiction.

Xu Dixin says this is the beginning of the space age, and the development of the world's science and technology is accelerating; the Chinese people should not be incapable of action. If by the year 2000, when the gross industrial and agricultural output value will have quadrupled, China remains backward in science and technology, and is still engaging in the reproduction of antiques, this would indicate a lack of progress. The key lies in the modernization of science and technology. Space industry is comprehensive, involving various fields of science and high technology. The development of the space industry will advance and promote the technological progress of other departments and trades, and will enable us to face the challenge of the new technological revolution. China has already laid down certain foundations for its space undertakings. It is imperative for her to consolidate the foundations already laid, and to maintain the continuity of their development. Otherwise, we will find ourselves in backwardness and passivity in the next century, and we will suffer defeat.

In conclusion, Xu Dixin pointed out, strategically a nation's progress in science and technology is its number-one priority. Space industry is very important to China's construction in the 21st century. It will bring about great economic and social results in such fields as meteorological satellites, satellite communications, survey of natural resources, and the exploitation of space. Therefore the participation of the whole of society should be demanded because it is a project of vital and lasting importance.

U.S. AIR FORCE CHIEF VISITS SHANGHAI 9-10 OCT

OW151347 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 11 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] In the company of Ma Zhanmin, chief of staff of the PLA Air Force, General Charles Gabriel, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, and his wife and party arrived in Shanghai from Hangzhou on the afternoon of 9 October. Ping Changxi, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison feted the general and his party at the Heping restaurant in the evening. Ren Yonggui, deputy commander of Shanghai Garrison, and Song Zhongwen, deputy chief of the Air Force unit stationed in Shanghai, attended the banquet. After touring Shanghai Municipality and the Yuyuan Garden, General Gabriel and his party left Shanghai for Hong Kong on the afternoon of 10 October.

XINHUA REPORTS GORBACHEV'S REMARKS AT CPSU PLENUM

OW160809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev today dismissed as "groundless fantasies" former leader Nikita Khrushchev's versions about present-stage Soviet society and the target the party was to achieve in near future.

In a report delivered to a plenary session of the party Central Committee, Gorbachev confirmed in principle the "Marxist-Leninist" theory and political policies contained in the current party program which was adopted in 1961 under Khrushchev. He emphasized the "consistency and continuity" of content in the new draft program approved at today's meeting to replace the Khrushchev edition.

However, at the same time, Gorbachev stressed the importance of "creative development and enrichment" of the content in accordance with historical experience.

Then came the most noticeable part of the party chief's report which was a virtual total repudiation of the assessment of the nature of the present Soviet society and the targets of the party work brought forth in the 1961 Khrushchev program. He said: "The growth of socialism into communism is determined by the objective laws of society's development. Any attempts at going ahead too fast, introducing communist principles while not taking into account the level of the society's material and spiritual maturity is, as experience has shown, doomed to failure."

It is said in the Khrushchev program that "developed socialist society" has already been established in the Soviet Union and that this generation of the Soviet people will live under the communist system. Starting from this judgement, it is formulated in the program that "communist society will have been basically established in the Soviet Union" by 1980 and "completely established" thereafter.

Gorbachev admitted that in revising the 1961 program the party "critically reassessed those of its formulations, which have not stood the test of the times." He described Khrushchev's assessment and development blueprint as "groundless fantasies and bookish subtleties, from a game of definitions."

In his report Gorbachev called the revised party program as one geared towards "planned and comprehensive perfection of socialism" and "further advancement of the Soviet society towards communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socio-economic development."

Referring to Moscow's economic policy today, the Soviet leader called for reform, economic efficiency and quicker scientific and technological progress. There was need for more vigorous structural reform of the Soviet economy and improvement of planning and managerial methods was of top importance, he said.

HEILONGJIANG BUYS THREE AIRPLANES FROM SOVIET UNION

SK150129 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] This afternoon, Governor Hou Jie received the aircrew, ground crew, and translation personnel who will go to the Soviet Union to undertake training on the refitting of the TU 154-MS airplane.

In order to develop Heilongjiang's aviation service, the province has purchased three TU 154-MS airplanes, which will be delivered to us one after the other beginning from the first quarter of next year, and will put them into service.

At the meeting, Governor Hou Jie urged all the personnel who will go to the Soviet Union to undertake training on the refitting of the TU 154-MS airplane to work assiduously and fulfill the tasks entrusted by the provincial government.

GORBACHEV'S REMARKS ON ISRAEL, NUCLEAR ARMS CITED

OW120202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 11 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today condemned Israel for increasingly aggressive actions against neighboring states and called for an international conference on the Middle East.

At a dinner held in the Kremlin in honor of the Libyan leader Mu 'ammar al-Qadhafi, Gorbachev said the seeds of tension in the Mediterranean should be liquidated by peaceful political means and more active actions should be taken to search for a settlement of regional problems at the negotiating table.

The Soviet leader said that the Soviet Union comes out against the deployment of nuclear arms on the territory of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries, and in favor of the adoption by nuclear powers of the commitment not to use nuclear arms against any Mediterranean country that does not allow the stationing of such arms on its territory. Touching upon the question of banning chemical weapons, Gorbachev referred to the idea of creating a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe and said the idea is also applicable to the Mediterranean area. The Kremlin chief noted the proposed international conference on the Middle East is "the only reasonable and effective way to put an end to the perennial state of war and to establish a lasting peace in the region."

TOLKUNOV, GROUP ARRIVE IN HANGZHOU FROM GUANGZHOU

OW142006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Hangzhou, October 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union led by Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, arrived for a visit here today from Guangzhou, in the company of Mei Xing, member of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee. This evening, the guests were honored at a banquet given by Li Fengping, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Earlier today, the Soviet parliamentarians visited a corporation which handles agriculture, industry and commerce in Guangzhou.

SOVIET UNION SETS UP SPACE TECHNIQUE DEPARTMENT

OW130702 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 12 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has set up a special department to see to the utilization of space techniques, the government newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today. The paper said the department will coordinate various administrative and scientific departments in making better use of space techniques to solve economic and scientific issues. It is also responsible for contacting those countries which have cooperative relations with the Soviet Union in the field of exploration of outer space, IZVESTIYA added.

REPORTAGE ON PRC-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP SESSION

Zhao Ziyang Opening Address

OW151105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 15 Oct 85

["Zhao Speaks at Second Session of 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today the Chinese Government has always attached importance to Sino-Japanese relations, hoping for a sustained and steady growth of their good-neighborly ties.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the second session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship here this morning, Zhao said that China-Japan friendship conforms to the fundamental interests of the two great nations, facilitates the development of both countries, and constitutes an important element in safeguarding peace and stability in Asia as well as the world. Therefore, the Chinese and Japanese peoples must live in friendship from generation to generation. At present, the Chinese premier stressed, it is very important for the two sides to make more concrete efforts to increase mutual trust. Either side should actively work to promote this friendship while making the effort to avoid anything that may hurt the feelings of the other people or undermine mutual trust, he said. Only in this way, can the friendly relations between China and Japan continue to develop.

Extending hearty congratulations to the session on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Zhao said that the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship, as an important organization for the promotion of long-term good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries, has done lots of effective work and made many valuable suggestions since its inception. The Chinese Government pays great attention to this and gives a high evaluation of the endeavors of the committee members, he said.

The premier noted that the current meeting is held at a time when Sino-Japanese friendly relations have made marked progress but come across some new problems. Zhao hoped the committee members will discuss the present state and prospects of the bilateral relations in a friendly, sincere and frank manner on the basis of summing up the historical lessons. This should be done in the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement, the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and the four guiding principles for Sino-Japanese ties. He hoped the meeting will produce more and better suggestions for the sound development of Sino-Japanese relations and play its role in achieving the noble objective of keeping the two countries on more friendly terms in the next century. Zhao also urged all organizations and public figures in the two countries working for China-Japan friendship to join hands and work unremittingly to promote mutual trust and friendship, advance mutually beneficial cooperation and safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

Keynote Speeches Delivered

OW151355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- The second session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship opened in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Honorary President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Zhen were present.

Zhao delivered an opening address. Tadao Ishikawa and Wang Zhaoguo, respectively Japan's and China's chief representatives on the committee, made key-note speeches.

Ishikawa said that since the committee's first meeting last autumn friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been growing steadily and mutual trust further deepened. On the other hand, he said, there arise certain new questions which need to be settled. Whether Japan-China relations can grow steadily, he noted, is vital to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. He stressed the importance of correct understanding of each other. Ishikawa recalled his statement at the committee's first meeting to the effect that past experience should be taken as a lesson and future interests kept in mind so as to establish a firm Japan-China relationship. He said that this is the view of most Japanese people and they will take past experience as an important lesson and do their best to increase Japan-China friendship. He drew attention to the problem of unbalanced trade. He described it as inevitable in the course of the growth of bilateral economic relations. However, he said, joint efforts should be made to nip it in the bud.

Wang Zhaoguo said that China-Japan friendship is in keeping with the common interests of the two great nations and with peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole. He listed the following as essential in future endeavors:

- Draw lessons from history and sum up experience in earnest;
- Educate future generations to carry forward the tradition of friendship between the two peoples;
- Treat each other with sincerity and persevere in long-term good-neighborliness and friendship;
- Face the world and implement a peaceful foreign policy;
- Adhere to equality and mutual benefit and seek common progress;
- Give equal stress to governmental and non-governmental efforts and make them complement each other;
- Proceed from the present and keep in view the long-term interests in economic and technical cooperation; and
- Combine political relations with economic ties and make them promote each other.

Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae read out a congratulatory message from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Nakasone described the current Japan-China relations as "hard earned." It is inevitable that there will arise questions of this kind or that in the course of expansion and growth of the bilateral relations, he noted. However, he said, the two sides should make joint efforts to settle these questions in the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and on the basis of the four guiding principles for Japan-China relations, so as to establish firm ties between the two countries and enable the two peoples to carry this forward in the 21st century and beyond.

President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Xia Yan also spoke.

The ceremony was followed by a banquet given by Wang Zhaoguo for the Japanese members on the committee.

The Japanese arrived here Monday evening. The Chinese and Japanese members left here for Dalian this afternoon, where they will continue the meeting.

JAPAN'S ABE URGES WESTERN UNITY AGAINST SOVIETS

OW151700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today urged that Western countries take concerted action against the Soviet diplomatic offensive.

Addressing the 15th session of cabinet members called to discuss national security affairs, Abe noted that the Soviet Union is pressing a diplomatic offensive to impede the implementation of the U.S. star wars program. Moscow will negotiate earnestly with Washington only when the Western countries maintain their unity and adopt concerted actions, Abe said.

Abe added that the summit of the seven major Western countries scheduled for October 24 would be an "excellent chance to show Western solidarity." Top leaders from the United States, Japan, Britain, Canada, Italy and Federal Germany are expected to attend the U.S.-proposed summit.

While complaining about the strong protectionist forces in the U.S. Congress, Abe emphasized that Japan should open domestic market wider and stimulate domestic demand in view of its long-term economic policy and its medium-term policy of expanding Japanese-U.S. investment exchange.

On Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's forthcoming visit to Japan around the end of this year, Abe said the two sides will discuss territorial, political, economic and cultural issues.

Abe also expressed Japan's willingness to help create an environment favorable to the North-South dialogue in the Korean peninsula for relaxing tension there.

LI PENG RECEIVES DPRK PARTY DELEGATION 15 OCT

OW151846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met a friendship delegation from the Korean Workers Party here tonight.

Li, who is also a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, had a cordial conversation with the Korean delegation, which is led by Pak Ying-san, deputy departmental head of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [name and title as received]

Present at the meeting were member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the committee's Liaison Department Qian Liren, as well as Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha.

DPRK, U.S. DISCUSS SECURITY IN PANMUNJOM

OW150840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (XINHUA) -- The 475th meeting of secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) was held at Panmunjom Monday without reaching any agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

Secretary of the Korean-Chinese side Kim Yong-ki told reporters today that the two-day meeting discussed proposals for security measures in the MAC Headquarters area.

Early in July, Korea offered a "proposal for security in and withdrawal of arms from the MAC Headquarters area." During the just concluded meeting, said Kim, Korea urged the U.S. side to dismantle all the military setups, clear heavy and automatic weapons and cut the number of guards in the area. However, the U.S. side suggested a "mutual inspection" system in the joint security area, leaving Korea's proposal intact.

In order to narrow the gap between the two sides, said Kim, the Korean side had proposed another round of meeting on its proposal scheduled for October 23. The U.S. side said it would give an answer later.

PYONGYANG, SEOUL FAIL TO AGREE ON OLYMPIC GAMES

OW122226 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1648 GMT 10 Oct 85

[By reporters Zhang Jiansheng and Ren Zhengde]

[Text] Lausanne, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- The DPRK Olympic Committee and the South Korean Olympic Committee on 8 and 9 October held discussions here on questions concerning cohosting the 1988 Summer Olympics. According to a press communique issued by the International Olympic Committee [IOC] on 9 October, the two sides have not reached an agreement on cohosting the next Olympic Games.

At a press conference given after the meeting, Chin Chung-kuk, vice president of the DPRK Olympic Committee, reiterated the proposal on cohosting the 1988 Summer Olympic Games under the name of "Korea Olympic Games" or "Korean Pyongyang-Seoul Olympic Games," with a 50-50 split of events between Pyongyang and Seoul.

He said: The DPRK's proposal is "reasonable and realistic." It will enable all sports delegations to participate in the next Olympic Games and will contribute to creating a favorable atmosphere for Korea's peaceful reunification.

IOC President Samaranch who presided over the meeting said at another press conference: The joint meeting achieved "some progress," and the most important progress is that the two sides met and discussed questions concerning cohosting the next Olympic Games.

On the IOC stand on cohosting of the next Olympic Games by Korea's North and South sides, Samaranch reiterated that relevant stipulations of the Olympic Charter must be strictly observed. Korea's North and South sides will meet again here on 8 and 9 January 1986.

PRC REJECTS REPORT OF ATOMIC BOMB AID TO PAKISTAN

BK130302 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has rejected an American columnist's allegation that China has helped Pakistan manufacture atomic weapons as totally false and fictitious. The spokesman said China's stand is absolutely clear in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. He said China has not assisted any country in manufacturing atomic weapons.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL DENIES CHARGE ON ARMS PROGRAM

OW121242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Islamabad, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani today refuted Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's allegation that Pakistan does have a nuclear weapon program.

Speaking at the National Assembly session here this morning, Noorani said: "We do not have any such bomb and we have no intention of making one." Dismissing a report about the U.S. Administration's concern over Pakistan's nuclear program, he said Pakistan would open its nuclear installations to inspection.

India, Noorani said, has accumulated a substantial stockpile of plutonium and tested its explosion technology in 1974. The Indian prime minister in June this year publicly admitted that India could make nuclear bombs in "months or weeks," he added.

The Pakistan minister of state made it clear that Pakistan's nuclear program, modest and experimental as it is, was designed to meet the energy requirements of the country.

PAKISTANI MINISTER ON PRC VISIT, IMF MEETING

OW131933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Islamabad, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Finance Minister Mahbubul Haq said here today that the steps taken by his country for improving its economy were highly appreciated at the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Seoul, South Korea. He was talking to newsmen at the airport on his return from a two-week visit to China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea.

Pakistan, he said, played a very constructive role at the Seoul meeting. "We have settled on a program of 800 million U.S. dollars with the World Bank for the current financial year (1985-86 starting July 1) as compared with 500 million U.S. dollars during the last year. This would be used for agriculture and industry," he said.

Speaking of his visit to China, he said he had met with the Chinese premier and the minister for foreign economic relations. "We are endeavoring to establish a new infrastructure and framework with China," he remarked. The exchange of goods between the two countries, he said, is presently worth about 200 million U.S. dollars a year. "We have proposed to increase it to 500 million U.S. dollars," he added.

He said China was keenly looking forward to the visit by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, which will be his first official foreign visit since his assumption of office.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

Meets Deng Liqun in Rome

OW130822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party said today that his visit to China will show anew that the relations between his party and the Communist Party of China (CPC) have been consolidated and strengthened since 1980 on the basis of independence, mutual respect, equality and non-interference in each others' internal affairs.

Speaking at the airport before departure for China, Natta said that he will renew during the visit his party's desire for closer ties between the two parties. The friendly relations between the two parties have contributed to the relations between the two countries, he said.

He said that he will exchange views with Chinese party leaders on the international situation. The two parties have identical views on the issues of peaceful co-existence, nuclear disarmament, and anti-nuclear militarization in outer space, he said.

He said that this is his first visit to China where he will contact people of various social strata and cultural institutions and will acquaint himself with CPC's policy of promoting younger members to leading posts and the development of socialism.

At the airport, the general secretary had a cordial conversation with Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, who has just arrived here for a friendly visit.

Welcomed by Hu Yaobang

OW131040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Alessandro Natta, general-secretary of the Italian Communist Party arrived here by air this afternoon on a week-long visit to China as guest of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and its General-Secretary Hu Yaobang.

This is Natta's first visit to China since he assumed the leading position in the Italian Communist Party in June, 1984.

Hu Yaobang greeted Natta at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse here.

Upon their arrival at the Beijing Airport, Natta and his party were greeted by Qian Qiren, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee.

Accompanying Natta on the visit are Antonio Rubbi, member of the Central Committee of the Italian party and head of the Foreign Section of the committee, and Renato Sandri, member of the Central Committee.

It was learned that during his stay in China, Natta will hold talks with Hu Yaobang on further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and issues of common interest. Hu will give a banquet welcoming Natta tomorrow evening.

Talks With Hu Yaobang

OW141023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1002 GMT 14 Oct 85

["Hu Yaobang Holds Talks With Natta" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Italian Communist Party [PCI] General Secretaries Hu Yaobang and Alessandro Natta conducted their first talks today since Natta arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The nearly three-hour talks were held in an atmosphere of "mutual-trust, friendship and comradeship". They reviewed with satisfaction the steady expansion of relations between their parties, saying that both sides will work together for the advancement of their friendship and cooperation.

Natta, the second general-secretary of the Italian Communist Party to visit China, said the expansion of links with the Chinese Communist Party is of great significance and has been fruitful. He added that [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1252 GMT on 14 October carries a report on Hu Yaobang's talks with Italian Communist Party General Secretary Alessandro Natta which adds...this reflects the new internationalism advocated by the Italian Communist Party, and that ...] to promote ties with the Chinese party will always be the Italian party's basic principle. It is the Italian Communist Party's view that all communist parties should seek their common ground while recognizing their differences, he added.

The Italian Communist Party sincerely hopes to establish relations with all other communist, socialist and social democratic parties as well as national liberation organizations, Natta said. He said his party has clearly pointed out that communist parties of all countries operate independently, rather than having only one center. He stressed that Marxism is not a rigid but an open theory and communist parties of all countries should conduct their activities according to their own concrete situation.

[The Chinese version adds... Turning to Italy's domestic situation, Natta said: The PCI is willing to establish a broad social and political alliance with other forces. The PCI's special characteristics lies in its having a broad mass character. We will exert our greatest efforts to maintain the party's mass character, and will work for strengthening the party's unity and maintaining the PCI's important role in Italian society.]

Hu Yaobang said that relations between the Chinese and Italian Communist Parties have grown smoothly since they restored their ties. "This is because both our parties have abided by the correct principles for handling party-to-party relations," he added. Hu described Natta's current visit to China as a "new milestone" in the growth of the two parties' relations, saying that the visit is of major significance.

He briefed the Italian visitors on China's guidelines for socialist construction, the on-going economic structural reforms and the proposals of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee for China's Seventh Five Year Plan.

Referring to the partial readjustment of the memberships of the CPC central leading bodies, Hu said, "The principle of succession of new cadres to old ones has not only guaranteed the consistency of our party's policies in various fields, but also will promote the further growth of socialist democracy and make our party more vigorous and vital." "Our party's situation of stability and unity has been further consolidated," he said, "and the inner-party life is in its best period since the founding of the People's Republic of China".

[The Chinese version adds the following list of officials present... Present at the meeting on the PCI side were Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of the Foreign Section of the Committee; and Renato Sandri, member of the Central Committee. Present on the CPC side were Qian Linen, member and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Li Shuzheng, alternate member and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. Qian Liren had a working talk with Rubbi this afternoon.]

Hu Yaobang Hosts Banquet

OW141503 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang gave a banquet for visiting General-Secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Alessandro Natta at the Great Hall of the People here tonight.

In his toast, Hu Yaobang said that China is fully aware of the importance of the visit as it is Natta's first trip to China and the first visit to China by an Italian Communist Party leader since that by the former party leader Berlinguer. He expressed confidence that the visit will bring about new vitality and momentum to the growth of the traditional cooperative relations between the two parties and friendship between the two peoples.

The Chinese and Italian Communist Parties have expanded their relations so rapidly and smoothly due to a deep political and ideological basis. Hu first attributed this to the identity of the views of both parties in handling party-to-party relations. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1618 GMT on 14 October carries a report on Hu Yaobang's banquet in honor of Natta which adds... he said: "The way we put the question is that we stand for independence, complete equality, mutual respect and mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs. You have your own way of putting the question. But, I believe that proceeding from our own stand, we have arrived at an identical view on this basic question."]

"As a result," he said, "certain differences between our two parties because of their different past and present conditions have not affected mutual trust and support but, on the contrary, inspired us to work harder to seek truth and learn from each other."

The close relations between the two parties, he continued, are "open and aboveboard," and never directed against any third party. [The Chinese version adds... We can say with pride that with regard to the views of our two parties on the guiding principle in handling party-to-party relations, we are not only paying lip service. Still less do we say one thing and mean another. We put this principle into practice in a down-to-earth manner. We set high value on this point.]

Referring to foreign relations, Hu said that each party formulates its own policies based on its actual situation. He went on, "In today's turbulent and untranquil world, both parties regard the safeguarding of world peace as their own loftiest mission, and have worked hard to ease international tension, striven for disarmament and opposed the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular. We both stand for the establishment of healthy international relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." Both parties firmly support the just struggle of the people of all countries for democracy, rights and interests and social progress. Hu spoke highly of the extremely hard struggle waged by the Italian Communist Party to safeguard national independence and for democracy and socialism.

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He said, "We are convinced that the Italian Communist Party will achieve further success in their own struggle."

In his speech, Natta said he felt particularly pleased with his first China visit, saying that through this visit the relations between the Italian and Chinese Communist Parties will be continuously maintained and developed. He said the relations between the two parties which have been developed to the satisfaction of the both sides, will further grow. This is because such relations are based on the principles of independence, mutual respect for each other's positions, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and friendly, candid and selfless cooperation. These principles conform to the fundamental needs of each party's independent policy and political choice, he added.

Natta said the present arms race has not ceased, but developed to outer space, [The Chinese version adds...Regional clashes are bursting out, and new hot spots are expanding...] thus further aggravating the imbalanced state of the backwardness and starvation in which the Third World people find themselves. All this has objectively increased the danger of war.

He said he is convinced that in the world there exist various kinds of forces contributing to freeing mankind from nuclear suffering and to the establishment of new international relations. This new situation will help eliminate power politics and various forms of oppression.

Natta urged the two superpowers and their blocs to give up their attempts for superiority and hegemonist plans, and conduct constructive dialogues and seek mutual understanding. He said he believed that the People's Republic of China, the non-aligned nations movement, the neutral countries and the European Community will have their special roles to play. It is the Italian party's basic task to make these new masters of international relations stronger, he added.

Natta said Italy is looking with great interest at China's policies which will turn the country into a modernized and progressive one in every field. [The Chinese version adds... The bold and unique measures and ways under experiment in China have aroused our common interests. We wish China a complete success in this regard. Attending the banquet were Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Qian Liren, member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department under the CPC Central Committee and others].

Natta Addresses Party School

OW151141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Italian communist Chief Alessandro Natta said today that his party was keen to boost its links with the Chinese Communist Party.

Addressing 1,700 teachers and students of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's school here, he also expounded his party's principles for handling relations between communist parties of various countries and his party's domestic policies and views on international questions.

Natta, general secretary of the Italian party, said fruitful results had been achieved over the past five years because the two parties based their relationship on the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect for each other's position and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

This enabled the parties to conduct candid and friendly discussions and deepen mutual understanding of their different circumstances, and to strengthen the spirit of co-operation on major issues concerning peace, liberation and progress all over the world.

Natta said independent ideologies and actions were a fundamental condition for each party's development. Divergences and differences should not become obstacles to party-to-party dialog nor to the development of relations and co-operation. It was imperative to seek to establish more advanced relations in a new form of internationalism to deal with the world's new and complicated problems. This new internationalism could unite all world forces struggling for peace, national independence, justice and social progress, provided all parties respected each other's differences and divergences and opposed hegemonistic attempts.

Italian Communists were paying close attention to the policies the Chinese Communist Party and Government were implementing to reform China's social life and promote socialist construction. Natta said the world would benefit from a peaceful and advanced socialist China.

Regarding his own party, he said preparations were now under way for its 17th national congress, which would be held next April. The Italian Communist Party was entering a new stage in policymaking, and efforts were being made to work out political and ideological answers to suit the needs of democracy and socialism in Italy and the whole of Western Europe.

On domestic policies, he said his party would strive for democratic changes in Italy with a view to transforming gradually its social and political systems. He said: "We are working for a new social and political alliance, which could, on the basis of a new program that really stands for reform, form a new majority to establish a government that would lead Italy to development and progress."

Natta's speech was punctuated time and again by warm applause from the audience.

In his welcoming speech, Wang Zhen, vice-chairman of the Chinese Party's Central Advisory Commission, and president of the party school, said the Italian party kept closely in touch with the Italian people, and enjoyed a high prestige among world communist and workers' movements. He noted that the Italian party also attached great importance to combining Marxist theory with its country's circumstances. The Italian party was now engaged in an unyielding struggle and bold exploration for promoting its just cause, under the leadership of its general secretary, Wang said.

Natta Attends Soiree

OW151647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Alessandro Natta, general-secretary of the Italian Communist Party, attended a soiree here tonight. He was entertained by dance and music performances presented by Beijing artists.

The soiree was jointly sponsored by the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture.

Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, was present.

KOHL REVEALS CONDITIONAL U.S. ABANDONMENT OF SDI

OW140806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has disclosed that the United States had assured its allies that it would give up the Strategic Defense Initiatives (SDI) if the project strongly provokes the other side to build up offensive weapons on a large scale.

In an interview with the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG published here today, Kohl said the U.S. assurance made it easier for the allied states to make their decisions on participating in the SDI. The U.S. assurance was brought back by a Federal German study group headed by the chancellor's adviser on foreign and policy affairs, which visited the United States in Early September to investigate the SDI project.

Kohl said the United States had also pledged to abide by the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems signed by the U.S. and the Soviet Union in 1972 and to consult its allies and the Soviets before producing and deploying space anti-missiles.

Observers here held that the U.S. assurance is helpful to dispelling some misgivings of the Federal Germany. Bonn was concerned over the claims by U.S. President's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane that the research stage of the SDI project would also include tests. Earlier this year, the Federal German Government made it clear that it supports the SDI on condition that the project is confined to research for the time being.

BRITAIN SAYS NO PUBLIC FUNDS FOR EUREKA

OW150736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] London, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Britain said today it would not provide public funds for Eureka, the proposed pan-European program aimed at helping Europe to catch up with the U.S. and Japan in high-tech fields.

Britain believed the main responsibility for making Eureka a success lay with private industry and finance, Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe told a one-day conference of industrialists and financiers from 18 countries here today.

The meeting was organized by Britain to examine how best European markets could channel venture capital into high technology projects in areas such as transportation and electronics.

Britain has stressed that Eureka should favor market-driven programs in which industry rather than government has the largest say.

But France, who first proposed the program earlier this year, has pledged 115 million dollars in state funds to Eureka for next year.

The London paper FINANCIAL TIMES wrote today that it "may be hard to mobilize industrial support for Eureka without some government pump-priming, particularly when European scientists and companies are being tempted by juicy U.S. star wars research contracts."

ZHAO ZIYANG MAKES STATEMENT ON FAO ANNIVERSARY

OW130631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- In a written statement on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the FAO of the United Nations, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: China's grain output averages nearly 400 kg per person, close to the world's average. But the question of grain is still a major problem that we should strive to solve in the future.

This written statement, which Zhao Ziyang made at the request of CERES, a magazine published in Rome by the FAO of the United Nations, pointed out: Now we have, by and large, solved the food and clothing problem of our 1 billion people. Because of uneven economic development, however, the peasants in a few areas of our country still live in relatively difficult conditions.

In this statement Zhao Ziyang answered seven questions asked by CERES. The full text of the statement will be carried in the next issue of this magazine to be published on 16 October.

The following is the full text of Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement: Written statement by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the 40th founding anniversary of the FAO of the United Nations

1. For years, many developing countries, in their struggle against poverty and underdevelopment, have hoped to gain enlightenment and inspiration from China. Does your understanding of China's role as such a model affect your ways of making economic and social readjustments and changes?

Answer: Fighting against poverty and underdevelopment and changing the backwardness left over by old China are major tasks that New China has been confronted with since its founding. The past 30 years have seen tremendous efforts made by us in this regard. Especially since 1979, we have carried out a major reform of our rural economic structure and implemented on a wide scale a variety of contract responsibility systems linking remuneration with output as well as some new economic policies. This has aroused the enthusiasm for production among the broad masses of peasants, thus effectively stimulating the development of agricultural production. Now we have by and large solved the food and clothing problem of our 1 billion people. Because of uneven economic development, however, the peasants in a few areas of our country still live in relatively difficult conditions.

In rural areas we persist in the system of public ownership of land and other basic means of production and continue to improve the contract responsibility system based on households and linking remuneration with output, to reform the unified and fixed state purchase system for agricultural products, and to readjust actively the productive structure. While efforts are not slackened in grain production we are actively developing a diversified economy and working step by step to form a productive structure characterized by all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries and an integrated management of agriculture, industry, and commerce, in order to make possible the rational use of the rich natural resources and workforce in rural areas. In readjusting the productive structure, we encourage peasants to develop various forms of cooperation and joint ventures in production, processing, transport, and marketing on the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, in order to gradually perfect China's cooperative rural economy. We will continue to explore the socialist road with Chinese characteristics.

Each country has its characteristics and unique conditions. It won't do to mechanically copy the experience of a certain country. We wish to strengthen our exchange with other countries in the world and especially the contacts with Third World countries in order to understand each other, learn from each other, use each other's strong points to offset our own weaknesses, and to make continued efforts to develop the rural economy and improve the peasants' living standards.

2. In the past 6 years, the new economic policy (that is, the so-called responsibility system linking remuneration with output) adopted by China's agricultural department has evoked worldwide attention. Is this a regular form of change, or are further changes and readjustments foreseeable a few years from now? If the latter is the case, what forms will the changes and readjustments take?

Answer: The agricultural contract responsibility system linking remuneration with output is a creation through practice by China's broad masses of peasants. At first, it proved successful in economically backward areas. Then it was extended to intermediate and economically developed areas and has now become a new operational form widely practiced in China's rural areas. It is practiced so widely in rural areas across the country mainly because it eliminates the disadvantages of excessive and rigid control over operations and management and egalitarianism in distribution as experienced in the past. Not only can it embody state guidance planning through the signing of various contracts, but it can also cope with the rural areas' characteristic where scattered operations are the fitting method of operation. It can help encourage peasants to learn and apply advanced agricultural science and technology as well as management methods, develop production, and improve operations and management with a view to raising economic results.

At the same time, it can better embody the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and encourage the peasants' initiative to work hard to develop production and make them well-to-do as quickly as possible. For these reasons, this policy conforms to the peasants' interests, is easily accepted by them, and is continually implemented. Of course, the contract responsibility system linking remuneration with output still has to be perfected, and appropriate readjustments will be made in certain aspects. From now on, we will put emphasis on developing diversified operations that serve agricultural production, set up various forms of integrated establishments, gradually form a socialized and specialized system of division of labor, and strive to raise agricultural labor productivity in order to promote the development of the rural commodity economy and agricultural modernizations.

3. The emphasis of China's previous policy was to guarantee that all people would be provided with basic necessities including food. What effect will the new policy have on secure supplies of food for every household?

Answer: In recent years we have achieved a rather large increase in grain production. Grain output now averages nearly 400 kg per person, close to the world average. But compared with the ratio in the developed nations, there is still a considerable gap. With the development of the food industry and livestock and fish raising, the demand for grain will increase further. For this reason, the grain problem is still a major problem that needs to be solved through earnest efforts in the future.

In the past, for many years we had adopted the system of state procurement and monopolized marketing of major agricultural products, including grain. Under the circumstances of grain shortages, this system played a positive role in guaranteeing the daily needs of people. The situation has changed because we have more grain now than before.

Therefore, beginning this year we adopted the policy of placing orders by way of contracts and procuring on the market. The state signs contracts with peasants to purchase fixed amounts of their produce at favorable prices. After fulfilling their contracts, peasants are free to sell their remaining products. If the market prices are too low, the state guarantees purchase at prices originally fixed for state procurement to protect the incentives for peasants to grow grain crops. After the introduction of these reforms, the policy on supplying urban consumers with food rations at subsidized prices (the difference between procuring and selling prices being subsidized by the state) remains in force. The state continues to guarantee the supply of food rations to those peasants and herders who do not grow food crops. As for victims of natural calamities, the state will continue to provide them with emergency relief. Through all these measures, the state guarantees the supply of grain to the entire population.

4. China has set the task of transferring large numbers of rural laborers from agriculture to other sectors of production in the years to come. Do you think that China, while accomplishing this task, will be able to avoid the problem of urbanization, which has bothered other developing nations? How do you plan to proceed in this regard?

Answer: Following the adoption of the household responsibility system, which links remuneration to output in rural areas across the country, about one-third of the rural labor force became redundant. To place the redundant labor force properly and prevent the inflow of large numbers of people into cities, we have, in addition to developing crop farming and animal husbandry, also vigorously developed village and township industrial enterprises and tertiary industry in the countryside. Peasants engaged in these industries would "quit the land but remain in rural areas."

In this way, China can both accelerate the development of agriculture, promote the expansion of villages and small towns, and make the countryside prosper both economically and culturally. At the same time, we actively encourage urban industries to move to the countryside, support village and township enterprises with capital, technology, and personnel, and work together with them to promote economic prosperity in both urban and rural areas and gradually reduce the gap between cities and the countryside. The number of village and township enterprises (including integrated establishments and individual industrial enterprises) in China exceeded 6 million in 1984, which employed more than 50 million people, or 14 percent of the rural labor force. It is expected that by the turn of this century, those engaged in farming will not exceed one-third of the rural labor force, while those engaged in village and township enterprises, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing and tertiary industry will increase to two-thirds or more.

5. How serious is the problem of environmental degradation in relation to agricultural productivity?

Answer: There is the problem of degradation of the rural environment in China. They include, for example, soil erosion, degradation of pastures through overgrazing, and pollution of the agricultural environment caused by industrial development.

The Chinese Government is paying serious attention to this problem. In guiding the readjustment of the rural production structure, it has emphasized rational development and comprehensive utilization of agricultural resources and has taken effective measures to prevent pollution of the agricultural environment caused by industrial development. This work is making progress. From now on, we will further amend and adopt laws and regulations on environmental protection and work ceaselessly to create a better ecological environment.

6. Do you or do you not have a target figure in your mind at which you want the Chinese population to stabilize? When do you expect the target will be achieved?

Answer: Our country conducted a population census in 1982. The total population at that time was 1.03 billion, accounting for more than 22 percent of the world population. Population is a major problem for China. For this reason, family planning to control rapid growth is a fundamental policy of China during the period of socialist construction. The Chinese birthrate has fallen markedly in recent years. The birthdate and population increase rate dropped from 30.7 and 23.4 per thousand in 1971 to 17.9 and 11.7 per thousand in 1979. In 1984, they were 17.5 and 10.8 per thousand, respectively. I believe that the planned target of keeping the total population of China within the limit of 1.2 billion by the end of this century will be achieved.

7. Some intergovernmental organizations, including FAO, are cooperating with your country in finding solutions to the problems peculiar to China. As far as grain and agriculture are concerned, what major benefits have you gotten from this cooperation? Or what major benefits do you expect from this cooperation?

Answer: China is a developing socialist nation that needs capital, technology, and personnel as it is undergoing socialist modernization. We are willing to cooperate with foreign countries in various forms on the basis of equality and mutual benefit to promote China's socialist modernization. It goes without saying that we must proceed from the actual conditions in China to develop our agriculture and earnestly sum up our own experience. We can use the experience of other countries for reference.

As far as food and agriculture are concerned, we are having friendly cooperative relations with the FAO, the World Food Program, the World Food Council, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. These international organizations have provided various amounts of assistance to our country. This is beneficial to the technical progress for Chinese agriculture and the development of all agricultural production, including food. With regard to this, I would like to express my gratitude on behalf of the Chinese Government. I hope the cooperative relations will be further developed.

I had the opportunity to meet Dr Saouma in Beijing and Rome in 1982 and 1984, respectively, and had fruitful talks with him. On the occasion of the FAO's 40th founding anniversary, I would like to wish him new successes in his efforts to guide the FAO to fulfill its lofty mission -- elimination of hunger and malnutrition.

HU YAOBANG INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

PM111001 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 8 Oct 85 pp 1, 12

[Interview with CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang by Gianfranco Salomone -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Salomone] The PRC is launching a major reform in the economic sphere. The plan is ambitious and courageous: to introduce, harmonize, and make consistent with the socialist system principles characteristic of other systems, such as the market economy and individual initiative. This is a major change, especially at political level. In this connection are you encountering political obstacles inside the party structures?

[Hu Yaobang] There is unanimity within our party on the way in which the reform of the economic structure should be implemented. For a time, some comrades lagged behind the developing situation, but their understanding was continually improved after the successes obtained with the reform. The party Central Committee has always followed the principle of patient education and judging on the basis of practice, achieving ideological unity and thus ensuring smooth progress.

[Salomone] Now that the most urgent problems of food and clothing are solved, the new plan makes provisions for an effort aimed at developing urban productive enterprises. The method chosen is that of responsibility; while remaining a socialist system, market economy principles (prices, profits, losses, investments and so forth) will be introduced. The reform will include the emergence of new industrial agencies, privately run enterprises, which will represent new interests. How are you preparing to face these problems?

[Hu Yaobang] We are promoting the reform of the economic structure at national level. In this reform we are following the principle of regarding the socialist public ownership of the means of production as the main part of our system and as a path to collective prosperity, which ensures that the so-called new industrial agencies, the privately run enterprises, will not polarize interests.

[Salomone] The reform of the price system is a very important point. Are you not afraid that liberalization in this sphere might produce a surge of inflation?

[Hu Yaobang] The reform of an irrational price system and the introduction of a new system that pays full attention to economic incentives are the key to the reform of the whole Chinese economic structure. Provided there is an increase in production and a constant increase in the supply of goods, the reform of the price system and the readjustment of the various irrational relationships between prices, which we have launched with a firm step forward, will never lead to a general increase and a price spiral.

[Salomone] On what other problems in the system do you think action is necessary?

[Hu Yaobang] In reforming the price system we must also ultimately improve the tax system and reform the financial and banking systems. Thanks to all these measures we can avoid inflation.

[Salomone] The reform makes room for foreign capital and initiatives. What contribution are you expecting?

[Hu Yaobang] We are building a Chinese brand of socialism, based on independence and autonomy. The reform, the revitalization of the domestic economy, and opening up to the outside world are our fundamental policy. We hope to develop mutually beneficial economic cooperation in our country with all the countries in the world.

[Salomone] In particular what kind of relations are you contemplating developing with Italy -- a country that has extensive experience in the sphere of small and medium-sized enterprises which seem to be more suited to the Chinese model?

[Hu Yaobang] There is already a tradition of friendly relations between Italy and China. We want to learn to exchange the technologies and management experience of small and medium-sized Italian enterprises because they are suited to our conditions. Thus there are vast prospects for Sino-Italian cooperation.

[Salomone] There is a major confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the international sphere. What is the PRC's policy in this phase and looking ahead to the next few years? What initiatives do you intend to take with the other countries in the two blocs (NATO and the Warsaw Pact)? What kind of relations are you seeking with the Western socialist parties?

[Hu Yaobang] China has an independent, autonomous, and peaceful foreign policy, not forming an alliance with any great power or any bloc of countries, and not establishing a strategic relationship with them. We oppose the hegemonist actions of the two super-powers. We want to develop normal relations with all countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We hope that an increasing number of countries will wish for a policy of peace, independence, and autonomy in international affairs.

In safeguarding world peace and promoting social progress as a crucial issue we have broad areas of agreement with and similar views to the socialist, social democratic, and labor parties in various countries. We want to develop dialogue, exchanges, and cooperation with these parties, setting aside ideological differences.

[Salomone] What kind of relationship do you have with the PSI and what are your interests in relation to that party?

[Hu Yaobang] We have long had contacts with the Italian socialists. In recent years a link has been established between the CPC and the PSI, and dialogue and exchanges have been increased; mutual understanding and friendship between the two parties have constantly increased. The visit to our country by a delegation of PSI deputies headed by Rino Formica produced positive results, which are useful in strengthening the bond of friendship and cooperation between China and Italy and between the two peoples.

BO YIBO ADDRESSES CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

OW110743 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 10 Oct 85

[By reporter Li Shangzhi]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA) -- Comrades attending today's 18th enlarged meeting of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee pledged to earnestly study the party documents adopted by the National Conference of Party Delegates and speeches by the central leading comrades in order to seek ideological unity with the guidelines of the conference and practically implement them.

The enlarged meeting of the Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee focused on study and implementation of the guidelines of the party documents adopted by the National Conference of Party Delegates. Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, presided and addressed the meeting. Attending were Vice Chairman Song Renqiong; Standing Committee members Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Desheng, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Huang Zhen, and Cheng Zihua; as well as members of the commission in Beijing and retired veteran commission members -- a total of 73 people.

In his speech, Bo Yibo said: The recent circular issued by the Central Committee on study of party documents adopted by the National Conference of Party Delegates stressed: "The most important task for current ideological and political work in the party organizations at all levels is to unify the whole party's ideology and actions, through earnest study of the documents of the conference and speeches of the leading comrades.

The National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee are very important and have been successfully convened. We must earnestly study and implement the decisions of the conferences and speeches by several Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in the light of reality.

He said: The three conferences have fulfilled the scheduled tasks in an atmosphere of unity and democracy. In his opening speech at the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on the whole party and the entire people of the nation to "Work together for a splendid future." Unity is of prime importance. Social security hinges on unity within the party. Without a political environment, characterized by stability and unity, everything else is out of the question. The ranking cadres of our party and the veteran party members should play an important role and take up much of the responsibility in strengthening unity within the party. Many comrades have set an example in this regard. Together with all comrades of the party, we must work hard to constantly strengthen party unity. The four basic principles of adhering to the socialist road, proletarian dictatorship, leadership under the CPC and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought are the foundation of the party's firm unity, as well as of the various policies. This foundation is being constantly underpinned. Our party's firm unity is organizationally guaranteed by democratic centralism. Without democracy and centralism, there would be chaos. The principles of democratic centralism must be universally observed.

Bo Yibo said: The importance of strengthening party building has been repeatedly emphasized in the speeches of the Standing Committee members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. The whole party must attach importance to strengthening the building of the party. Without self-improvement, without raising the whole party's Marxist and Leninist level, without tens of millions of party members, who are well-disciplined and have lofty ideals and a firm party spirit, and without a good party work style, the ruling party cannot possibly build China into a great, prosperous, strong, democratic, and civilized socialist nation.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have done voluminous, fruitful work in building the party. However, there are still many lingering problems. One of the chief tasks in the rectification of the party is to correct the party work style. Our veteran party members and cadres must take still greater responsibility in view of this heavy task. Comrade Chen Yun has rightly said: "Party members must set an example, show concern for party work style and discipline, and play a supervisory role. In a true sense, there are no such issues as retreating to the second line or retiring. As long as they are party members, they are forever in the first line." The work to rectify the party and to correct the party work style can be properly carried out if the whole party makes serious efforts. Relations between party rectification and reform must be properly handled. Party rectification must not be relaxed, and party rectification work must ensure and promote reform.

Dwelling on the CPC Central Committee's proposal for the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," Bo Yibo said that Comrade Zhao Ziyang had explained it well. Since the founding of the People's Republic, our party has never before regarded developing the social productive force as its most fundamental task, nor positively presented this task to the whole party and the entire people of the nation, and promptly mapped out a grand blueprint.

Bo Yibo stressed: Arduous tasks confront the entire people of the nation in building socialist material civilization during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" period. This calls for constant strengthening of socialist spiritual civilization, to ensure its realization. Through effective ideological and political work, we must conduct education on a regular basis in ideals, discipline, patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism, to fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm in working hard to revitalize China.

The current trend of bourgeois liberalization merits our attention. We must check erroneous ideas at the outset, and take appropriate measures to correctly handle the issue, or else it will seriously disrupt the building of the two civilizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping profoundly expounded: "Bourgeois liberalism will create among us a chaotic society and jeopardize all construction. This is to us a key issue of principle." We must be sober-minded and firm in our attitude to this major issue.

Bo Yibo said: The National Conference of Party Delegates and the Central Committee's two plenary sessions have successfully brought about the succession of the old leaders by the new, and promoted cooperation between the two. Organizationally, this is of great significance in maintaining the continuity of the party's policies and the stability of a collective leadership, as well as in encouraging constant development in China's socialist construction. We are gratified at this success. The veteran comrades have great expectations for the young comrades newly elected to the central leading organs. It is the responsibility of the veteran comrades to assist and support the young comrades in various ways, in order that they can better carry out the heavy tasks.

At the meeting, Wu Xiuquan, secretary of the Party Committee of Special Organizations in the Central Advisory Commission, reported on arrangements for study of documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Regarding study of documents, he called on the comrades to pay attention to the following: 1) Correctly understand the situation. 2) Have a deeper understanding of the guiding principles, general objectives, steps in construction, and various policies and measures set forth in the proposal for the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." 3) Firmly grasp the building of socialist spiritual civilization and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style and social conduct. 4) Promote the succession of old cadres by new, and cooperation between the two, as well as strengthen the building of leadership echelons at all levels. 5) Unite, and strive to intensify, theoretical studies in Marxism. He also called on the comrades to correlate study with reality, freely air their views, and actively present proposals for implementing the guidelines of the conference.

Comrades Song Renqiong, Li Desheng, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Chen Zaidao, Jiang Nanxiang, Zhang Jiafu, and Yang Xianzhen also spoke at the meeting, and expressed views on how to study the documents.

LEADERS HOLD LUNCHEON FOR RESIGNED CADRES

HK130934 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0832 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Report: "Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Some Who Have Resigned From the Central Advisory Commission Discuss the Abolition of Life Tenure" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On the day the National Conference of Party Delegates concluded (that is, 23 September), Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian, members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, invited some cadres who had resigned from the Central Advisory Commission to a luncheon. They cheerfully drank wine and discussed the significance of the abolition of life tenure. The issue of LIAOWANG to go on sale tomorrow carries an article describing the luncheon.

Invited to the luncheon were 21 "veterans" with an average age of 82. They had been in the CPC for an average of 59 years. Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, and Bo Yibo were also present at the luncheon.

After everybody was seated, Deng Xiaoping laughed and said: Yaobang, you take the lead. Thus, Hu Yaobang proposed a toast: "I wish the old comrades good health and longevity, great longevity, and great, great longevity!" Deng Xiaoping took the lead by finishing his glass of Mao Tai.

The abolition of the leaders' life tenure was the main topic discussed at the luncheon. He Changgong, 85, joined the CPC in 1922. He said: "I totally endorse the party's call for the abolition of life tenure. We should, starting with our generation, make this a rule and set a good example for future generations." Deng Xiaoping said: "In that case, we must drink." He was the first to raise his glass.

In June this year, He Changgong wrote a letter to the CPC Central Committee asking to withdraw from the Central Advisory Commission. In the letter, he said: "In abolishing the system of life-long tenure of office, our party should set up a basic system and not an advisory system." He continued: It is the aspiration of a number of veteran cadres of the CPC and their historical mission as well as the feeling from the bottom of their hearts to give way to young people for them to be promoted to leading posts. During the luncheon, he proposed a toast to Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian: "May you steer well!"

Shuai Mengqi, who is 88 years old, said that Deng Xiaoping's proposal on abolishing the system of life-long tenure of office is fine. All cadres should withdraw when they reach a certain age. Owing to the needs of our cause, those who have not withdrawn temporarily should take care of their health. She proposed a toast to all. Deng Xiaoping cheerfully said: "Well, let us have another glass."

Deng Yenchao proposed a toast to Deng Xiaoping with tea instead of wine. After finishing his wine, Deng Xiaoping told the members around him: I have had five glasses of wine today.

Wan Yi recalled the days when he was persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four and how the three members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau helped him. He said: I have retired for the needs of our cause. It is an easy thing. Yuan Renyuan said: It is the law of nature for us to retire. We do not deserve any commendation.

Hu Yaobang said: Why should you not deserve commendation? When you were young, you took the lead in going through fire and water and carrying out revolution. Now you have taken the lead again and used your action to abolish the system of long-life tenure of office. He asked the reporters to write about these veteran cadres so that the people can learn from their breadth of vision and thought.

BEIJING REVIEW ON PARTY LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE

OW151141 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 14 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by An Zhiguo, political editor: "Power Transfer: Smooth Sailing"]

[Text] The most impressive aspect of the National Chinese Communist Party Conference and the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, which concluded about three weeks ago, was the promotion of a group of younger party members, who are both politically and professionally sound, to the party's central leadership to supersede some retired aging cadres.

In a world where coups and power succession crises can often provoke political unrest, the party's smooth and orderly transition of power has been widely acclaimed as a pioneering political move as well as an indication of China's political stability.

Although somewhat limited, the reshuffle is spectacular when considering the composition of the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat.

In the Central Committee, which holds supreme authority of the party, 65 members stepped down from their posts. Most of these members, representing 18 percent of the total committee, are about 70 years old. In their place, 64 new members were promoted, all in the their 40s and early 50s. Most of these new alternate and full members have worked for a few years in important positions and are comparatively well educated. Some hold positions in provinces and autonomous regions, while others serve at military area commands and the party, state and army departments.

While the changes in the Central Committee are significant, the Political Bureau experienced the greatest turnover. Ten of the original 27 members have stepped aside, including veteran revolutionaries Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and Deng Yingchao, all of whom are in their 80s. Their successors, Hu Qili, Tian Jiyun and Li Peng, are in their 50s, and Qiao Shi, Wu Xueqian and Yao Yilin are all in their 60s. This reduces the age of the present 22-member decision-making elite to an average of 68 years old, about five years younger than that of its predecessor.

The only significant change in the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau is outgoing Ye Jianying. The original Standing Committee members, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun, remain at their posts.

With the turnover, the 44-year-old head of the General Office of the Party Central Committee, Wang Zhaoguo, was promoted to the Secretariat, along with Tian Jiyun and Li Peng, and becomes the youngest in the group. In addition, two alternate members, 61-year-old Qiao Shi and a former textile worker, 50-year-old Hao Jianxiu, were made full Secretariat members. Their promotion and the withdrawal of Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu and Yao Yilin -- all in their 70s or late 60s -- make the group, which handle the Central Committee's day-to-day work, more vigorous and dynamic.

Many factors have contributed to the party's smooth reshuffle. First and foremost is the fact that the party's decision to abolish lifelong tenure in leading posts and its principle of promoting younger people who are revolutionary-minded and better educated have been warmly supported by the people. The reshuffle also was made easier by the veteran cadres' readiness to hand down their important tasks to the young in the interest of the party and the people. The third factor is the training of these cadres from the third-echelon who have both ability and political integrity.

Last, but not the least, is the way the reshuffle has been carried out, representing a well-planned, gradual transition in which the old and new generations closely cooperated.

The shake-up, though impressive, is not the end of the entire process. It will continue from the central down to the grass-roots level of the party organization, as national construction and structural reform go on in depth.

There has been worldwide concern over whether China's current policies could be carried on without cease. The continuity of policies depends primarily on whether they are correct and have popular support. The promotion of a group of young, capable policy-supporters to the leadership will, organizationally, guarantee political continuity.

HONGQI URGES STUDY OF LEADERS' SPEECHES ON REFORM

HK140240 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 18, 16 Sep 85 p 2

[Forum: "Important Teaching Material for Conducting Education on Ideals and Discipline in a Deep-Going Manner"]

[Text] The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Work recently issued a circular that listed the six important speeches made by Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and other comrades as documents for study in conducting party rectification and as guiding documents for consolidating the achievements of party rectification and doing well day-to-day ideological and political work. The circular called on CPC committees at all levels to conscientiously study these important speeches. With Marxist foresight and sagacity, these speeches have made brilliant expositions on the fundamental guiding ideology and principles concerning the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics and have explained some major ideological and theoretical questions raised in the practice, which are of universal concern inside and outside the party. They are important teaching material for conducting education in ideals and discipline in a deep-going manner.

While studying these six speeches, it is necessary to comprehend and master the following spiritual essence: 1) the primary task of socialism is to develop the productive forces, pauperism is not tantamount to socialism. 2) Reform must be carried on unswervingly. As reform is a new emerging thing, mistakes arising therefrom should be corrected. However, the general orientation should never change. 3) The purpose of opening up to the interior and the outside, importing foreign capital (including joint ventures and exclusively foreign-investment enterprises), and economic reform is to develop the socialist economy, make the country powerful and people prosperous, attain the socialist four modernizations, and ultimately realize communism. 4) The whole party should persistently adhere to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. Neither should be neglected at the expense of the other. The building of spiritual civilization promotes the building of material civilization and ensures that it will always develop along the correct political orientation. The building of material civilization can lay a solid foundation for the building of socialist spiritual civilization. 5) While carrying out economic reform, it is necessary to develop political democracy. The institutionalization and legalization of socialist democracy is an important political guarantee for the long-term stability of the state. 6) It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and to attack economic criminal offenders. It is essential to frequently explain that we are carrying out socialist modernization and not bourgeois liberalization. To carry out bourgeois liberalization means taking the capitalist road. If we do so, our society will be in a mess and it will be difficult to carry out any construction. Every party member, youth league member, and state cadre should firmly bear in mind these basic ideas and viewpoints and put them into practice.

Regarding the broad ranks of party members and cadres, the most important thing is to enhance their sense of party spirit through the study drive. One of the manifestations of impure party spirit at present is that some comrades are unwilling to stress ideals and discipline, and particularly lofty communist ideals. Some even hold that it is unnecessary to mouth high-sounding words of communism during the period of socialism. A handful of party members and party-member leading cadres even ignore the policies, discipline, and regulations of the party and state, practice the so-called "you have your policy, I have my countermeasures," and abuse power to seek personal gains. With the speeches of Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun as the guide, party organizations at all levels should seize upon the problems and solve them with great efforts so as to educate the broad ranks of party members and cadres.

Only in this way can we triumphantly accomplish the task and consolidate the achievements of party rectification, improve our party style, and enhance the combat effectiveness of our party.

There is no need to worry that the study drive may delay the ongoing reforms. The people who abandon ideals and discipline and the ideas and practices by engaging in evil-doing under the pretext of reform are factors that actually harm and undermine reform. Leading cadres of the party and government at all levels should take full account of the issue. The reform of the economic structure must be adhered to because it is the only way to develop the productive forces. As reform is a new thing, errors and mistakes emerging from reform are understandable and can be corrected. However, we cannot equate illegal activities and evil-doing with reform. While carrying out reform, we must adhere to the socialist orientation and conscientiously implement the policies, discipline, regulations, and decrees of the party and state. By doing a good job in the study drive, we can help our comrades have a clear understanding of the current situation and task, strengthen their courage and confidence in reform, draw a clear line of distinction between right and wrong, and push reform forward in a healthy manner.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CHANGES IN LEADERSHIP CONCEPT

HK151439 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 85 p 1

["Weekly Commentary" column by Tian Fu: "It Is Necessary To Effect Changes in the Concept of Leadership"]

[Text] At present, many things are required of a leader in doing a good job of leadership in the four modernizations, one of which is to effect changes in the concept of leadership, namely the change from the original concept of making decisions on the basis of experiments to the concept of making decisions on a modern scientific basis.

By the concept of making a decision on a modern scientific basis we mean the concept of making a decision in light of the Marxist science of leadership.

Everyone knows that the Chinese revolution and construction have travelled a long, tortuous, difficult road, during which a tremendous contingent of cadres has been brought up. Their ages vary, and they are at different levels; but they are all commanders in different fields, and are in urgent need of scientific decision making theory in leadership to help improve their work efficiency and standard of leadership.

However, we must see that the existing decision making concept is often that of an empirical type, or one relying on the traditional art of leadership. Take investigation and research for instance, where there are a lot of questions involving science. Now, in evaluating social matters, what index system is to be used? How great is the representative quality of a typical example? How do we decide between two diametrically opposed conclusions? What will be the results of implementing a specific policy? What measures are to be adopted for these possible results? All this should be studied and analyzed with scientific theory and methods. However, such scientific analysis is often not to be mastered through the art of leadership. A genius may be capable of governing any social machine in history, but he may find governing the modern social machine beyond him. This is because modern society is far more complicated than any society in history. It has been calculated that in order to run a television system, it is necessary to master 1,000 parameters; a motor vehicle, 10,000 parameters, and a rocket system, a million parameters...regarding such a complicated social system, is it not a grave challenge to the human brain if decision making is conducted on an empirical basis? The socialist four modernizations is an unprecedentedly complicated and arduous social project. Empirical decision making will never meet its needs.

The dialectical materialist theory of knowledge tells us that experience often suffers from the limitation in knowledge. Empirical knowledge has the sense organs and the brain as its carrier. Such knowledge can be sensed, but not easily told, and is even more difficult to express in written language. For this reason, passing on the art of leadership from one generation of leaders to the next will inevitably encounter difficulties. As a result, we have had to resort to the old-fashioned way of "passing on experience, giving help, and setting an example" in the training of the echelons of new cadres, instead of modern educational methods. This has greatly affected the bringing up and training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

However, there are many things in empirical knowledge that have become types and can be standardized. They can be generalized and abstracted by means of modern science (such as statistics and ambiguity function), which will enable them to be elevated to knowledge of a scientific type. Such knowledge will not be interrupted with the decay of the brain of some individual person; because of its non-biological carrier, it can be preserved forever in the form of written language, formulae, and even modern technology, and be shaped into a scientific theoretical system. This will be the birth of the science of leadership.

The establishment of a Marxist science of leadership will enable empirical decision making to acquire for the first time both its basic theory and its own applied theory -- "the engineering of leadership," as in natural sciences and engineering technology. It will change the process of empirical decision making into one of scientific decision making. At the same time, tasks to be fulfilled will undergo accurate "design" and "construction," and every operation will be able to meet the requirements of the "design" to a maximum degree, while the possible effects of the implementation of every specific policy can be foretold and a corresponding policy will be drawn up to deal with them. Therefore, the Marxist science of leadership will serve as a bridge in the change from the concept of empirical decision making to that of modern scientific decision making.

The establishment of a Marxist science of leadership has for the first time enabled people to find a way of bringing up and training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat on a large scale. It is a continuing education for leading cadres. Through such education, the experience in leadership (or skill) of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation will be summed up and improved on, and be elevated to the form of scientific knowledge. These valuable experiences (or skill) will help bring up talented people for leadership at various levels not only through the method of direct observation in "passing on experience, giving help, and setting an example," but also through the medium of knowledge in the science of leadership in realizing the method of scientific education on a large scale.

LI PENG DISCUSSES URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

OW150217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 13 Oct 85

[By reporters Chen Chaozhong and Xie Guoji]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- The work of urban environmental protection requires comprehensive effort. The job of responsible cadres of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions is to serve the people. During their tenure of office, they must achieve something concrete for the people. They must make the environmental conditions better than those before they assumed office. This is a demand put by Vice Premier of the State Council Li Peng on responsible comrades from various localities at a national urban environmental protection work conference, which ended this afternoon.

After fully affirming the achievements and experience in the nation's environmental protection work, Li Peng emphasized the seriousness of the pollution problem in cities. He said: There are two "dense" things in cities -- the dense population and dense industry. Accordingly, there is also a concentration of pollution problems. For this reason, cities should be taken as key targets for the work of preventing pollution and protecting the environment. Our country is a socialist state, and our purpose in developing production is to benefit the people. If we allow the environment to be contaminated while production is being developed, we are running country to the purpose of socialist production. Therefore, in carrying out the program of the four modernizations, we must pay simultaneous attention to three kinds of benefits (economic, social, and environmental). Where the environment has been polluted, we must resolutely carry out the principle that "whoever caused the pollution is responsible for solving the problem." If the unit responsible for the pollution is unable to solve the problem, it must be closed down, ordered to suspend operations, amalgamated with other units, or converted to manufacture other products. Regarding new projects, it is imperative to enforce the "three simultaneously" rule; that is, the facilities for preventing pollution and other public hazards and the main project must be designed, constructed, and put into operation simultaneously. This is an important measure in preventing the creation of new pollutant sources. It is imperative to be strict in enforcing this measure.

Li Peng pointed out: The emphasis of current urban environmental protection work should still be placed on eliminating the "four hazards," namely, water pollution, sooty smoke, solid waste, and noise. Of the "four hazards," we must put water pollution above all the rest. Currently, a relatively large number of cities have insufficiently clean water sources, and this problem is even more acute than shortage of power. Pollution by sooty smoke is partly caused by industry and largely by the coal stoves used by various households. The radical way to solve this problem is to gradually switch to the use of coal gas. What we should do at this time is to take transitional measures, such as popularizing the use of coal briquettes and coal-saving stoves, integrated production of heat and electricity, and centralized supply of heat. A new problem has been encountered in the disposal of garbage in cities. That is, with the change in the rural productive structure, night soil and garbage are not so well received by peasants as in the past. It is hoped that our scientific research and environmental protection departments will explore new ways to dispose of night soil and garbage. The basic measure for noise abatement is to reinforce control work, creating a quiet living environment for city residents.

Regarding the questions of expense and administration required for environment protection, Li Peng said: Our country is not rich enough to set aside a large sum of money for a high standard of environmental protection. At the time, we should make full and effective use of our available financial resources. As for administration, we should work in a more scientific way, and rely on the legal system instead of rule of thumb. In addition, we should mobilize the masses to supervise the work and ban any act that might damage the environment. The masses should protect the environment on their own initiative. Li Peng expressed the hope that this conference would serve as an important motive force in promoting urban environmental protection work in the whole country, and would bring about a new advance in this endeavor.

Zhao Weichen Speaks

OW132221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1720 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Zhengzhou, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- In Luoyang, the ancient capital of nine different dynasties, the sky is blue, the water is clean, and flowers are blooming everywhere. In Luoyang, a typical advanced city in urban environmental protection, the first national working conference on urban environmental protection was convened today.

Members of the State Environmental Protection Committee, mayors of over 70 cities, and some 300 representatives of departments concerned are attending this conference.

Zhao Weichen, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission and vice chairman in charge of the State Environmental Protection Committee, gave a report at the meeting today, elaborating on the necessity and urgency of comprehensive treatment of the urban environment and the basic guiding ideology, policy, and principles for this treatment.

Zhao Weichen said: The urban environment forms the basic guarantee for urban economic development and raising people's living standards. The people's governments in cities must take up comprehensive treatment of the environment as one of their basic duties.

He pointed out: During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and even after, our state, in its general planning for the comprehensive treatment of the urban environment, will earnestly solve three problems: the first is to energetically improve the quality of the urban environment to cope with economic and social development and the elevation of the people's material and cultural living standards; the second is to emphasize the prevention and treatment of atmospheric and water pollution caused by production and the people's daily activities in this comprehensive treatment of the urban environment, make multipurpose use of solid wastes and make them harmless through treatment, and solve the problem of disturbing noise; and the third is to correctly handle relations between prevention and treatment of pollution sources on the one hand and comprehensively treating large areas on the other, gradually moving from treating sources of pollution to comprehensively treating regions.

Zhao Weichen emphatically dwelled on the policy and measures for comprehensively treating the urban environment:

— Inclusion of the environmental protection planning in the urban construction general planning to promote urban modernization through comprehensively treating the environment.

— Reform of the urban environmental management system and strengthening environmental control to support the comprehensive treatment of the environment. All cities must establish step by step an environment management system in which everybody plays a role, working on the principles of cooperation and division of labor. As a functional branch of the city government, the environmental protection department must proceed from local to regional environmental management, organizing and coordinating well overall environmental management through planning, supervision, and formulating policy and regulations.

— Raising sufficient funds by all possible means for comprehensively treating the urban environment. City governments' increase in the investment for comprehensively treating the environment must be commensurate with urban economic development. Beneficiary units must be mobilized to support comprehensively treating the urban environment. Preferential economic policies should be adopted regarding construction projects for comprehensively treating the urban environment.

— People's governments of cities must take up comprehensively treating the environment as one of their basic duties and mayors must be held responsible for environmental quality throughout their cities.

Environment Decision Endorsed

OW140155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 13 Oct 85

[By reporters Jie Guoji and Chen Zhaozhong]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Environmental Protection Committee of the State Council held its fifth session in Luoyang today to discuss and endorse the "decision on strengthening urban environmental protection."

The "decision" pointed out: The people's governments at all levels must earnestly implement the guidelines laid down by the "decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on reform of the economic structure," regard the improvement of urban environment as an important task in developing the modernization program, and pay full attention to protecting the urban environment.

The "decision" also specifically pointed out: In carrying out the work to protect the urban environment, it is necessary to rationally readjust the production setup and make overall arrangements in construction. We must combat air pollution in cities, keep water resources clean, and properly dispose of sewage in urban areas. We must suppress noise of all types in cities; plant more trees and bushes along the streets and in industrial districts, courtyards, and vacant lots; and grow the number of trees as specified by the state. We must do a good job in raising funds for improving the environment in cities and implement an economic policy that is conducive to combating environmental pollution in the urban areas.

STATE COUNCIL REGULATIONS ON USE OF RESOURCES

OW140233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Interim Regulations of the State Economic Commission on Issues Concerning Multipurpose Use of Resources (Excerpts) -- approved by the State Council on 30 September 1985]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- Multipurpose use of resources is a major technical and economic policy of great significance in rationally utilizing resources, increasing social wealth, achieving greater economic effectiveness, and protecting the natural environment. To arouse various enterprises' enthusiasm in making multipurpose use of resources, the following regulations have been drawn up to deal with the relevant issues:

1. To encourage enterprises to make multipurpose use of resources, the state adopts preferential policies for production and construction involving multipurpose use of resources.

Projects eligible for preferential treatment should be those covered by the "Catalogue of Multipurpose Use of Resources" attached to these regulations. The State Economic Commission may revise the catalogue in accordance with actual needs.

2. No one single unit should monopolize the multipurpose use of resources. Barriers between departments and trades should be removed. The state encourages and supports all enterprises, especially the large and mid-size enterprises, in diversifying their operations while undertaking one principal business.

3. Surveying and prospecting for mineral resources and constructing and reconstructing oil fields and mines (including coal mines, metallic and nonmetallic mines) with paragenetic and associated mineral deposits must adhere to the principles for "finding, evaluating, mining, and utilizing in a comprehensive manner" in accordance with the state's relevant laws governing mineral resources. The study of the feasibility of making multipurpose use of mineral resources should be intensified. The planning of a mine should include measures for making multipurpose use of resources. One major requirement of evaluating a mining enterprise is to judge its method of increasing the total recovery rate in the process of mining and dressing mineral resources.

An enterprise must follow the principle of combining pollution control and multipurpose use of resources. In building or rebuilding an enterprise that consumes large amounts of energy, the projects of recycling residual heat utilizing pressure difference and gas generated by blast or coking furnances and recycling of water should be considered a major aspect in construction. Like projects for controlling environmental pollution, economically practical projects for making multipurpose use of resources should be designed, built, and put into operation simultaneously with the main project.

4. In making multipurpose use of resources, an enterprise should follow the principle of "he who invests shall reap the benefits." An enterprise should reap the profits derived from a project it builds with its own funds. Its responsible department and the department that takes charge of the trade should support this policy and should not withhold part of the profits, impose fees, or appropriate the output.

5. The state will not distribute the products produced by a project built by an enterprise with its own funds for making multipurpose use of resources. Nor will the state deduct any amount of these goods from its supplies for the enterprise. The enterprise may market these goods, with the exception of such precious metals as gold and silver, which the enterprise cannot market by itself under state law. While planning a state-invested project, leeway for above-quota output [of goods produced by making multipurpose use of resources] should be made for the enterprise, and the enterprise can market the above-quota portion according to state regulations.

6. An enterprise should actively support other units in utilizing the unprocessed tailings, coal ashes, and various types of slag, and should not charge the user in any way. However, it may collect a fee from the user -- in accordance with the principle that the interests of the raw material supplier should come after the interests of the unit that carries out multipurpose use of resources -- for the use of processed tailings, coal ashes, and slag, except for those resources that the state has prescribed otherwise. The supplier and the user should sign a contract and act strictly on that basis.

When the slag, waste gas, and waste liquid an enterprise produces are listed under the state's mandatory plan, it should first ensure the needs of the plan before utilizing them itself, and should not discontinue the supply of those wastes to those units with which it has reached agreement.

7. On the condition of not increasing the state's fuel supply, the power generated by an enterprise by means of residual heat, differential pressure, or fuel of low heat value will not be included in the state's distribution plan, nor will it be deducted from its supply quota. The enterprise may market the surplus power through its own network, or request the power department to sell it through its large power grid.

The power department should support the incorporation of those power stations that generate electricity with tailings into its large power grid. Those power stations that generate power by making multipurpose use of resources and that have already been incorporated into the large power grid may offset part of the power they receive from the grid with the amount of power they supply to the grid each month, and the amount of power they exchange with the grid should be calculated on an equal basis. When a station has surplus power to sell, it should request the power department to do it on its behalf through the power grid.

8. An enterprise may set prices for its products as mentioned in regulation No 5 above, except those for which the state has prescribed otherwise. According to relevant regulations, favorable prices shall be paid for the gold and silver sold by an enterprise or an individual.

In principle, in purchasing the power a unit generates by making multipurpose use of resources, a power grid will set the price according to the power generation cost, plus the average amount of profit the local power grid makes. The power grid's charge for selling the power should include the cost of supplying power, the depreciation of the transmission cables, the power supply tax, and a handling fee of 5 percent of the price it pays for purchasing the power.

9. When the products produced by a project an enterprise builds with its own funds are included in the State Economic Commission's "Catalogue of Multipurpose Use of Resources," their taxes may be reduced or exempted in accordance with the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China for Product Taxes" (Draft). After the project has begun production, the workshop or the branch plant that is capable of handling its own accounting need not pay income tax or regulatory tax for a period of 5 years, but should be solely responsible for its own profits and losses.

Products produced by a project built with state funds to make multipurpose use of resources should still pay product tax, income tax, and regulatory tax in accordance with the state's tax law.

10. An enterprise should be primarily responsible for the funds it requires for making multipurpose use of resources. An enterprise that produces goods for export may use foreign capital. A project that benefits society but not the enterprise itself should be incorporated into the state plan and assisted accordingly. Specialized banks should extend credits to projects for making multipurpose use of resources; projects that are unprofitable but produce the kinds of raw materials the state badly needs. The time limit for repaying the loans may be extended appropriately.

When an enterprise uses bank loans to build a project for making multipurpose use of resources, it should repay the loans with profits derived from the new project.

All the funds retained for the depreciation of equipment for making multipurpose use of resources may be retained by the enterprise for renewing the facilities for making multipurpose use of resources.

11. The technology as well as the equipment and parts needed for building a project for making multipurpose use of resources may be regarded as one of technical transformation and thereby enjoy such favorable treatment as tax reductions or exemptions and priority appropriation of foreign exchange.

An enterprise may share a percentage of the foreign exchange earned from the production of goods for export by making multipurpose use of resources.

12. While departments concerned under the State Council will organize personnel to tackle major technical problems in making multipurpose use of resources, other departments and the local authorities may also purchase their needed technology on the market providing scientific and technological know-how. An enterprise may also solicit bidding for its special needs and request research institutions or other scientific and technical organs in society to undertake their projects.

All regions and departments should organize technical propagation teams to disseminate the knowledge for making multipurpose use of resources, to exchange experiences, to diagnose difficult problems, and to undertake technical contracts. Standardization departments should speed up drawing up state standards for products produced through the multipurpose use of resources.

13. The state shall establish awards to commend those units and individuals who have contributed to the multipurpose use of resources.

All enterprises should strive to conserve water and increase the rate of water usage by recycling water and carrying out multipurpose use of water. Enterprises that successfully conserve water should be awarded.

A mine has the right to use the land it has reclaimed by filling subsided area with slag, rocks, and coal ash. It may charge an appropriate sum if it sells the land to another unit.

14. All departments should support enterprises for the multipurpose use of resources. They should take the initiative in coordinating cooperation between various trades and regions.

15. The State Economic Commission is responsible for organizing, coordinating, supervising, and inspecting the nation's multipurpose use of resources. The economic commissions of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government are responsible for organizing, coordinating, supervising, and inspecting the multipurpose use of resources in local areas. Without creating additional organs, relevant departments under the State Council should designate a unit to take charge of the routine work of overseeing the multipurpose use of resources.

16. The State Economic Commission is responsible for interpreting these regulations.

17. These regulations shall become effective on the date they are promulgated.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

OW111015 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0835 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades in charge of industrial survey at various levels must pay close attention to every aspect of the work at all stages, in order to ensure successful completion of the Second General Industrial Survey, scheduled for the first quarter of 1986, said a recent "circular" issued by the State Council's leading group for national industrial survey.

The national industry survey is a major survey of the condition of national strength, as well as an important basic part of the socialist modernization program. In November 1983, the State Council decided to conduct the second national industrial survey in the first quarter of 1986

The "circular" said: Although all localities, departments concerned, and industrial enterprises have done a lot of work in preparation for the general industrial survey over the past 2 years, problems still remain. In order to successfully complete the general survey, it is necessary to do a good job in the following fields:

-- People's governments and departments concerned at various levels and all industrial enterprises should strengthen their leadership over the general industrial survey, and institute the responsibility system in the work.

-- It is necessary to ensure the accuracy of general survey data.

-- Industrial enterprises owned by foreign capital, or jointly run by Chinese and foreigners, and Sino-foreign joint ventures in China should accurately and comprehensively report general survey data on time, in accordance with the arrangements of the leading group for national industrial survey and other relevant regulations.

'BLIND FAITH' IN MILITARY FORCE DENOUNCED

HK151320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 85 p 6

["World Affairs" column by Zhang Dezhen: "Clinging to Military Force or Having Faith in Popular Support"]

[Text] In today's complicated international political situation, some people still have blind faith in military force and hold that with military force, they will be able to control international politics and dominate everything. Contrasting this is the view that puts faith in popular support, puts popular support first, and holds that popular support plays a vital role. Which of these two viewpoints is better? We believe that the latter one is better.

Those who have blind faith in military force base their foreign policies on their military might, urge continuous strengthening of their military, and advocate carrying out their foreign policies by means of military force. To this purpose, they spare no effort to expand their armaments, and pursue military ascendancy in order to "start with their military force" in the scramble for world hegemony with their rivals. They rely on military force to infiltrate and expand all over the world. They are aggressive and interfere with other countries. When they fail to achieve their aims by nonmilitary means, they resort to military force. When they fail to exert political control over other countries, they resort to military force and even send troops to occupy the territory of other countries. From their points of view, as long as they have a powerful military force, they can bully the weak and do whatever they want to do without respect for the sovereignty or territorial integrity of other countries.

This policy of blind faith in military force is unpopular. Peace and development are what people desire in the world today. If we want peace, we have to fight against arms races, aggression, and expansion. If we want development, we have to fight against monopoly, control, and inequality in international relations. A country, particularly a superpower, will certainly put itself in an isolated position if it neglects popular support in handling international relations.

A hegemonist country that has blind faith in military force, and wants to dominate in the world and subdue other countries, certainly has no popular support and is sure to encounter opposition and resistance. Therefore, hegemonism established by military force can never be lasting. For a short time it can obtain what it wants, but it will inevitably suffer failure. Furthermore, the awareness of people in the world today has already been heightened. Therefore, power politics can no longer be an effective means for forcing other countries to submit. For example, 40 years ago, the Soviet Union was able to defeat the utterly evil fascist Germany, but now it cannot conquer a small country like Afghanistan, though it has sent 100,000 troops there. U.S. troops that showed their bravery during World War II found themselves helpless on the Korean battlefield. Vietnam, which badly battered the "No 1 military power," is now in a quagmire in Cambodia from which it cannot extricate itself. This is a change that affords food for thought. It reveals the following truth: The greatest advantage a country has in safeguarding its security is not its strong military force but its people. In other words, it depends on whether a country can win popular support. Only popular support is the true deterrent.

Of course, we cannot deny the importance of weapons. But emphasizing the role of weapons is different from having blind faith in military force. Only when weapons are combined with popular support, can they play their great role. Often hegemonists are not clear about this truth.

In today's world, there are also some people who have blind faith in military force. They only see and obey military strength. They always rely on others and put themselves under the patronage of military power. Therefore, their foreign policies are never independent; they attach their destiny to the war chariots of others. In fact, this shows that they look down upon the strength of the people. This policy is not necessarily wise. They should realize that placing one's hope on and entrusting one's destiny to the care of others will certainly cause one to submit to others and live in constant fear. How can there be security when one does not even have freedom? For this reason, China has time and again declared that it adheres to an independent foreign policy of safeguarding world peace, opposing hegemonism, and uniting with the Third World. It will not submit to any power or group of countries nor tie its foreign policy to others' war chariots. It has no blind faith in military force, does not take part in the armaments race, and has reduced its armaments and military forces on its own initiative. It has done so because it firmly believes that this policy conforms to the desires of the people in China and the world. It firmly believes that by relying on the unity of its people and strengthening its unity with people all over the world, it will be able to effectively prevent world war, safeguard world peace, and promote the development of China and other countries throughout the world.

EAST SEA FLEET'S NEW COMMANDER, COMMISSAR

OW131224 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent Liu Xun]

[Text] The East Sea Fleet held a meeting of cadres at and above the regimental level from 5 to 7 October. Nie Kuiju, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and new commander of the fleet, conveyed to the meeting the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Zhang Wenhua [1728 2429 5478], new political commissar of the fleet, presided over the meeting and spoke on ways to implement the guidelines of the CPC conference.

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Present at the meeting were members of the new leading body, including Wang Jiying [3769 4949 5391], deputy commander; Wei Zhiguo [7514 3112 0948], deputy political commissar; and Chen Qingji [7115 1987 1323], chief of staff.

During the meeting, Commander Nie briefed the comrades present on the spectacular event of the National Conference of Party Delegates and his feelings. He said: The National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee were a great impetus to realizing the Central Military Commission's strategic policy decision on reform and strength-reduction reorganization and to further improving the style of the party in the PLA.

Fleet Political Commissar Zhang Wenhua pointed out: To implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates is a central task for the PLA at present. The broad masses of commanders and fighters, particularly the party committees and leading cadres at and above the regimental level, should seriously and thoroughly study the documents, achieve an ideological unity with the guidelines of the documents, firmly implement the guidelines in light of actual work of the PLA, and ensure a successful completion of such tasks as reform and strength-reduction reorganization.

TEST LAUNCHING OF CARRIER ROCKET COMPLETED

OW151000 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0930 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA) -- XINHUA has been authorized to make the following announcement: The People's Republic of China has concluded the test launching of a carrier rocket. Beginning at 2000 [1200 GMT] on 15 October, normal navigation may resume on the high seas, and the airspace above, with a radius of 35 nautical miles, centered at 28 degrees and 13 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees and 53 minutes east longitude.

GUANGXI ISSUES PLANS FOR GRASS ROOTS BUILDING

HK130251 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] The regional CPC Committee and people's government recently issued five decisions on strengthening the building of rural grass-roots organizations. The main contents are as follows:

1. Put the village residents' committee organizations on a sound basis and firm up remuneration for village cadres. Village residents' groups [xiao zu] should be set up under village residents' committees. The masses in natural villages with two or more such groups can elect one member of the residents' committee to be village chief [cun zhang], responsible for organizing and coordinating work in his natural village. In order to mobilize the enthusiasm of the village cadres, it is essential to solve their remuneration problem properly.
2. Strengthen the building of rural party branches. Places where conditions are right should establish party branches in the natural villages, and set up party general branches within the scope of the village residents' committees. A number of new party members should be recruited among outstanding educated young people in the rural areas, who will become new blood for the party organizations. Party members who can correctly implement party principles and policies and lead the masses to eliminate poverty and get rich should hold the leading posts in party and general branches. At the same time, it is necessary to put on a sound basis the CYL, women's federation, militia, security, and mediation organizations, and bring their role into full play.
3. Put the local cooperative economic organizations on a sound basis. These should be based in general on the natural village. Where they have been jointly set up by two or more production teams, there is to be no change in the land, property, debts, and liabilities of the former production teams. Those organizations set up along the lines of the former production teams must put their organizations on a sound basis afresh and have a clear idea of their tasks. Local cooperative economic organizations can be called agricultural cooperatives or economic joint cooperatives. The choice can be made by the masses. At the same time, they must develop specialized cooperative undertakings in production, processing, supply and marketing, science and technology, and so on.
4. Get a good grasp of rotational training for the cadres. This winter and next spring all township and village cadres must undergo rotational training. The prefectures will train township cadres and the counties will train village cadres. They must be given education in strengthening party spirit, observing discipline, and law, and improving work methods, so as to improve their quality.
5. Establish a job responsibility system for village cadres. Its basic contents and demands are as follows: Establish a rotational duty system; establish a work contract responsibility system; correctly handle the relationship between the work of village cadres and their household production; and link cadres' remuneration to their work performance, and clearly distinguish between rewards and punishments. Each county can put forward specific methods in accordance with these basic contents, and organize their implementation. They should also continually sum up experiences in practice and gradually perfect these systems.

SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND PLA HERO REPORT MEETING

HK150255 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The first Chengdu report meeting of the PLA heroes' and models' report group sent to Sichuan was held in the workers' cultural palace on the morning of 14 October. Four heroes and models from the border defense front in Yunnan and Guangxi reported to the party and people on their moving deeds in heroic combat for the sake of the security of the motherland, the happiness of the people, and the power and prosperity of the Army. The meeting was attended by leaders of the party, government, and Army in Sichuan Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, (Liao Xinong), Li Shuo, Gu Jinchi, (Huang Qizao), Xu Chuan, Wang Ao, Li Peigen, and Shao Nong. Wu Xihai, secretary of the Chengdu City CPC Committee, presided.

In a speech, Comrade Yang Rudai said: These reports are an effective stimulus for the education in ideals and discipline and education in party spirit and style now unfolding in the province. They will play a major role in promoting the implementation of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and improving party style and social mood. He expressed the hope that the party organizations and departments at all levels would seriously discuss the question of building spiritual civilization. In accordance with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and in light of their practical situation, they should take tangible steps to strengthen ideological and political work and education. Chengdu Military Region Deputy Political Commissar Li Shuo also spoke at the meeting.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON WORLD PRAISE OF FAMILY PLANNING

HK140350 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by Hou Wenfang: "The Province's Family Planning Work Is Praised by World's Public Opinion"]

[Text] Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province adopted practical measures to control population growth. The province has now achieved remarkable successes. In 1984, the natural growth rate of the province's population was reduced to 3.7 per thousand. Of the babies born in the first half of this year, 89.23 percent of their parents followed their plans, an increase of 6.72 percent over the same period last year. With the gradual improvement in the quality of family planning work, the province has attracted the attention of and is praised by world public opinion.

According to statistics, by the end of August, the provincial committee for planning family received 286 people in 17 groups from over 20 countries and regions. Through their visits, the foreign guests were satisfied with and praised the results of the province's family planning work. Bavelaar, deputy representative to China of the UN Fund for Population Activities, said, "Sichuan's work on receiving foreign aid for population control is first-class. In Sichuan, we have seen the results of international assistance and the guarantee of future cooperation."

At present, the first phase of cooperation between the Chinese Government and UN organizations on controlling population growth in Sichuan has been accomplished. In addition, the second phase of the cooperation has just started (from 1985 to 1989). Both parties are satisfied with the present situation in implementing the plan.

GAO DI ATTENDS JILIN RIBAO'S FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK110557 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday marked the 40th anniversary of the founding of the JILIN RIBAO Agency. To mark this occasion, the JILIN RIBAO Agency held a rally with the participation of Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Liu Jingzhi, (Gu Qinglin), and Gao Wen.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu made a speech at the rally on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government. In his speech, Wang Zhongyu first affirmed the achievements scored by the JILIN RIBAO during the past 10 years or more in communicating the party's line, principles, and policies, in reflecting the demands and wishes of the masses, and in serving the socialist cause. Then he offered some suggestions on issues that should be strengthened and noted by press units in the province.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu stressed: Press units should resolutely guard against bourgeois liberalization, should not pander to the low tastes of certain people, and should not carry unhealthy articles that run counter to socialist spiritual civilization on the pretext of encouraging interest in reading. Propagation must be based on the efficiency of the masses. Speaking of the building of contingents, Comrade Wang Zhongyu pointed out: First, we should strengthen education in party style to enable all editors and newsmen to take a correct stand, have a strong sense of party spirit, and be active in their work. Second, we should strengthen the professional training among all newsmen in order to rapidly enable them to be competent at their jobs.

In his speech, he emphatically stressed discipline in propaganda work. Currently, all professions and trades in the country are carrying out reforms; so is the journalist field. But, no matter how journalists carry out reforms, the character of the party's journalist cause will not be changed, and the party's discipline for propaganda work cannot be violated. We should never neglect party style and principles, still less lower our standards.

Also speaking at the rally were Comrades Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, and Liu Jingzhi.

LIAONING RELAXES RESTRICTIONS ON FAMILY PLANNING

SK111400 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] According to information obtained by this reporter on the fourth provincial commendation rally for units and workers outstanding in family planning work held on 5 October, from now on, any couple in which at least one spouse is a peasant, and which has only one daughter, may ask to have another child. If the couple really has practical difficulties, consideration will be given to allowing them the right to bear a second child in line with the stipulated conditions and with the approval of the department concerned. It will be arranged for permanent residents in Changhai County and other sea islands to have their second child in a planned manner, with the prerequisite that coordination between the local population growth and the ecological environment is ensured, and eugenic factors are considered. A couple in which both are minority nationalities and one spouse is a peasant will be allowed to have a second child. However, none of the couples covered by the aforementioned conditions will be allowed to break with the limits for bearing children; still less will they be allowed to have yet more children not covered by plans.

Achievements Reported

SK111410 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Our province has scored great achievements in family planning work. In the 14 years from 1971 to 1984, the province had 8.035 million fewer births. Calculated according to the 2,200 yuan needed to bring up and educate a person from birth to the time he becomes a regular laborer, these 8.035 million fewer births in the population of the province would curtail the sales volume of the state, collectives, and households by 17.6 billion yuan. From the social angle, this curtailed population has greatly eased constrictions in food, clothing, housing, transport, education, and employment. In the first half of this year, the province's family planning situation was even better. The provincial family planning rate reached 99.34 percent, a 0.27-percent increase over the corresponding period of last year. Multi-births and births not covered by the plans have declined since last year.

At the fourth provincial commendation rally for units and workers outstanding in family planning work, held on 5 October, the provincial people's government commended 28 red-banner units, 326 advanced units, and 274 advanced workers. Attending the rally were leading Comrades Sun Weiben, Bai Lichen, Shen Xianhui, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Zhang Yan. Liang Jimin, director of the general office of the State Family Planning Commission, also attended the rally. In his speech, Vice Governor Bai Lichen said: CPC committees and people's governments of all cities and counties must conscientiously strengthen leadership over family planning work, and actually strive to simultaneously grasp production and family planning and implement the responsibility system in both production and family planning. Under the new situation of comprehensive reforms, we should all the more attend to the family planning work, and should not, in the slightest degree, slacken our efforts in this regard.

LIAONING LEADERS SPEAK AT HEROES REPORT MEETING

SK120920 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 11 October, more than 10,000 cadres, commanders, and fighters from the provincial and Shenyang City organs, the Shenyang Military Region, the Liaoning Provincial Military District, the armed police headquarters, the Shenyang Railway Bureau, and the Shenyang Civil Aviation Administration packed the Liaoning Gymnasium to listen to reports on heroic deeds delivered by the seventh branch of the model hero report group of the PLA. As the eight model heroes brightly and bravely entered the meeting hall, the audience burst into warm applause. The people of our province heartily expressed their great reverence and profound love for the heroes from the southern borderlands.

At 0830 the report meeting opened under the sponsorship of Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee. Young Pioneers presented fresh flowers to the comrades of the report group. On behalf of the provincial government, the Shenyang City CPC Committee, and the city government, Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presented a silk banner to the group which read: "Learn from model heroes in being dedicated to rejuvenate China." In his speech Comrade Li Guixian said: The model hero report group of the PLA currently touring Liaoning to give reports has brought us precious spiritual wealth as well as set a brilliant example for emulation. We must make the most of the favorable situation to extensively and profoundly further the campaign of learning from model heroes.

All party members, cadres, the broad masses of people, and youngsters must emulate the model heroes' patriotic, communist, and self-sacrificing spirit in dedicating themselves to the well-being of 1 billion people; their revolutionary and heroic spirit of crushing every enemy; their indomitable fighting spirit and readiness to bear hardship; and their work style of strictly abiding by disciplines, obeying commands, and resolutely working together to fulfill the tasks.

Comrade Li Guixian said: The current situation in economic restructuring and the four modernizations is very good. However, we must clearly understand that we still have many difficulties. In particular, the flood disasters in the latter half of this year did unexpected damage to the province's industrial and agricultural production. We should turn emulation of the deeds of the heroes on the Yunnan border into real action, conscientiously implement the guidelines of the recent National Conference of Party Delegates, and overcome the difficulties ahead of us in order to ensure smooth progress in economic restructuring and comprehensive fulfillment of this year's tasks and strive to win new successes in socialist modernization.

Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, also made a speech at the meeting. He said: The extremely vivid reports by the comrades of the model hero report group have made a deep impact on us. They have done good jobs in fighting, work, and reports. They have proven themselves to be heroes in defending the motherland, models in building socialist spiritual civilization, and honorary envoys in disseminating communist ideas. Their selfless sacrificing spirit and brilliant revolutionary practices have brought brilliance and color to the banners and flags dyed with the blood of thousands of martyrs. What should comrades of the PLA units learn from the heroic comrades in arms? To put it briefly, we should emulate their lofty ideals, spirit of selfless contribution, and spirit of standing up for what is right. Now we are learning from and speaking highly of the model heroes. I hope that more and more people will join the ranks of the model heroes tomorrow in order to create more glorious achievements in the great cause of building and safeguarding the motherland.

The report meeting was jointly sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the Shenyang City CPC Committee, and the city government. Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission, attended the meeting. Also attending were leading comrades of the province, Shengyang City, the Shenyang Military Region, and the Liaoning Provincial Military District, as well as responsible comrades of relevant units.

GANSU LEADERS ATTEND PLA HEROES REPORT MEETING

HK130243 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The PLA report group of models and heroes gave its first report meeting in the hall of the provincial government on 12 October. Present were leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the province Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Nie Dajiang, Pei Jiuzhou, and Zhou Yuechi.

SHAANXI LEADER ADDRESSES GRADUATION CEREMONY

HK120205 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian spoke yesterday at the province's first graduation ceremony for university examination self-study students. He hoped that still more comrades from all fronts would take part in examinations through self-study and strive to cultivate themselves into talented people for the four modernizations.

MORE ON XINJIANG ANNIVERSARY, CENTRAL DELEGATION

XINHUA Interviews Wang Zhen

OW150133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 12 Oct 85

[By reporter Chen Xinzhong]

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, head of the central delegation and vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, said that the PLA in Xinjiang had contributed significantly to the prosperity and affluence of the people of various nationalities in this region. He expressed the hope that the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang would carry forward the glorious tradition of bold dedication displayed by the old generation, and would work together with the people of all nationalities to make Xinjiang more prosperous.

In an interview with a XINHUA reporter on the eve of his departure from Xinjiang, Wang Zhen said: A fine man has far-reaching aspirations. We old comrades worked in Xinjiang for years, and fostered a deep affection for it. People of the young generation should likewise take Xinjiang as their home, and devote their intelligence and wisdom to this land, which accounts for one-sixth of the territory of our motherland. If they are doing this, we old comrades will be at ease.

Comrade Wang Zhen cherishes a deep affection for the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and the PLA commanders and fighters stationed there. He is pleased to see every achievement by the PLA units in Xinjiang, and always gives them encouragement. Regarding the actual difficulties encountered by the PLA units in their work, he has taken positive steps to make suggestions to the Central Military Commission in order to solve the difficulties.

Wang Zhen told the reporter: Now the whole Army is conducting a reduction-in-strength reorganization, according to a plan by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission. This is a glorious but arduous task. It is hoped that PLA units stationed in Xinjiang will uphold the overall point of view and deeply understand the vital significance of the structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization. Troops are valued for their quality. After the reduction-in-strength reorganization, the fighting strength of our Liberation Army will be further boosted. In addition, young comrades should reacquaint themselves with the glorious tradition of the old generation. In the past, thousands of old fighters marched into Xinjiang at the order of the party Central Committee. They advanced valiantly, no matter how great the hard-

ships they had to face. After they entered Xinjiang, the party Central Committee called on them to reclaim land while being stationed in this frontier region. The vast numbers of officers and men complied with pleasure. They took off their military uniforms and applied themselves to reclaiming wasteland and promoting production, without the slightest complaint. I hope that commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang will do their best to learn from these old comrades.

Wang Zhen at Reclamation Town

HK101331 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Today, Wang Zhen, head of the central delegation, and some members of the delegation visited Wujiaqi, a new Army reclamation town, and conveyed warm solicitude to the cadres, staff and workers who are doing the reclamation work there.

At 1050, accompanied by Chen Shi, commander of the Production and Construction Corps, and other comrades, delegation head Wang Zhen came to (Wangwu) Reservoir by car. He and other members of the delegation climbed the dam at the reservoir in the drizzling rain. While touring the reservoir, Wang Zhen inquired into the work of water storage and irrigation there. Then he and his party visited Wujiaqi machinery plant, Xinjiang stirrup factory and Wujiaqi leather factory and saluted the people there. At the showroom for the products of the Wujiaqi leather factory, Wang Zhen looked with interest at the leather shoes, bags, and coats produced by the factory and inquired in detail about the production and sales of the products. He visited the rinsing process workshop and had a chat with Zhu Huiying, a young girl working there. With a smile, he asked Zhu her age and whether she had a boyfriend. Zhu blushed and said that she had one. At that, Wang Zhen and all those around laughed heartily.

In the afternoon, Wang Zhen visited three peasant families, walked around their courtyards, had a look at their cows, and presented them with some gifts. Today Wang Zhen and his party also visited the exhibition on the production achievements of the 6th reclamation division.

Hao Jianxiu Addresses Forum

OW121419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 11 Oct 85

[By reporters Bei Xinhua and Liu Guangniu]

[Text] Urumqi, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- "The party Central Committee and the State Council are convinced that the broad masses of intellectuals can surely fulfill their great aspirations and develop their ability to the full in the course of achieving the strategic objectives in developing Xinjiang." This is what Hao Jianxiu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the central delegation, said at a forum of middle-aged and young intellectuals held by the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CYL Committee yesterday. She encouraged the middle-aged and young intellectuals working in Xinjiang to make new contributions to the construction of the frontier region.

Hao Jianxiu gave her cordial regards to all intellectuals taking part in the development and construction of Xinjiang. She said: Old comrades, who came to Xinjiang in the 1950's and 1960's, have struggled here for 2 or 3 decades. Working diligently and conscientiously, disregarding poor working conditions and without seeking personal fame and gain, they have overcome one difficulty after another and made extraordinary contributions at their ordinary workposts. In particular, their exemplary deeds in settling in the frontier region and doing hard pioneering work have spurred more people to support the frontier region. Since the beginning of the 1980s, young people with lofty aspirations and great ideals for making contributions to Xinjiang's development have been inspired by the region's bright future and come from all parts of China to take part in the development of Xinjiang. In the past 3 decades or so, more than 30,000 college graduates have come to Xinjiang. Hao Jianxiu said: "Your undertakings are glorious and your contributions will go down in history."

In order to further develop and build Xinjiang, Hao Jianxiu put forward the following expectations of the middle-aged and young intellectuals present at the forum:

-- To study in a still better way Marxism-Leninism and the party's line, principles and policies; be socialist workers with lofty ideals, moral integrity, and a sense of law and discipline; and be good and maritorious party and state cadres.

-- To learn in a still better way from the 170,000 old comrades who have worked in Xinjiang for more than 30 years, seek neither fame nor gain, fear no hardship, and devote all our energies to the construction of Xinjiang.

-- To learn in a still better way from the people of various nationalities in Xinjiang, be willing pupils of the people, seriously learn the superior traits and strong points of various nationalities, establish close relations of sharing weal and woe with the people of various nationalities, and work with them to build the frontier region.

Many middle-aged and young intellectuals spoke about their work, study, and life during the meeting, and pledged to respond to the call of the party Central Committee to make new contributions to the development and construction of Xinjiang.

Liu Yandong, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, also attended and addressed the meeting.

Delegation Visits PLA Units

OW131255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Urumqi, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- While taking part in celebration activities for the 30th anniversary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the central delegation visited and cordially greeted the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed north and south of Tianshan who have been working hard there for many years. The delegation encouraged them to carry forward the glorious tradition and, together with the people of all nationalities, strive to build a prosperous, rich, and strong Xinjiang.

On the morning of 10 October, deputy heads of the delegation Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Burhan, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Wenyuan, Wang Guoquan, Ren Ying and Chen Xin and some members of the delegation went to the leading organ of the Xinjiang Military District to extend cordial greetings. They were warmly welcomed by leading Comrades Wang Enmao, Liu Haiqing, and Tang Guangcai and a large number of commanders and fighters of the Xinjiang Military District. At the welcoming meeting, vice delegation chief Zhou Wenyuan spoke highly of the tremendous contributions the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang had made to defending and constructing the motherland's frontiers. Deputy delegation heads Seypidin and Chen Xin went to a certain frontier guard company in Ili Autonomous Prefecture and visited the company area. They expressed gratitude for the achievements in frontier defense made by the company. At the notorious wind gap at the Alashan gully in the northern Xinjiang frontier, vice delegation chief Xu Qing called on frontier guards stationed there and inquired about their living and working conditions in detail. Comrades Zhou Wenyuan and Wang Guoquan greeted commanders and fighters stationed in Kashi Prefecture in southern Xinjiang. They made a special trip to the Nationality Company that had made strenuous efforts to save people's lives and property during an earthquake, highly praising their revolutionary heroism. The central delegation also called on the leading organ of the PLA Air Force stationed in Xinjiang and the Xinjiang People's Armed Police headquarters and presented some souvenirs.

Delegation Leaves Xinjiang

OW142317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 85

[By reporter Wang Youfu]

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- After participating in various activities to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the central delegation led by Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, left Urumqi by special plane this morning for Beijing, bringing with it the gratitude of the 13 million people of all nationalities in Xinjiang to the party Central Committee, to the motherland, and to all the people throughout the country.

When the central delegation walked into the airport, it was given a rousing welcome by nearly 10,000 people of all nationalities in Urumqi. A solemn farewell ceremony was held at the airport, with over 1,000 people of all nationalities dancing and singing. Members of the Young Pioneers presented flowers to the members of the delegation. Those who left Urumqi for Beijing together with Wang Zhen today were deputy heads of the central delegation Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Burhan, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Wenyuan, Xu Qin, Wang Guoquan, Ren Ying, and Chen Xin. Deputy head of the delegation, Tian Jiyun, had already returned to Beijing.

On the morning of 11 October, all the comrades of the central delegation, held a forum with leading comrades in various party, government, and Army departments in Xinjiang and the leading comrades of the Production and Construction Corps to say good-bye. Delegation head Wang Zhen thanked the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang for their hospitality to the central delegation. At the forum, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech. He wholeheartedly thanked the party Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, and various fraternal provinces and autonomous regions for their solicitude and support to Xinjiang. Wang Enmao said: Earth-shaking changes have taken place since the liberation of Xinjiang 36 years ago, and since the founding of the autonomous region 30 years ago. He attributed all the achievements to the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, to the guidance of the correct line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to the support of the various fraternal provinces and autonomous regions throughout the country, and to the hard work of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. He expressed his determination to implement the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; firmly uphold the four cardinal principles; simultaneously develop socialist material and spiritual civilization; continually strengthen unity among various nationalities; and strive to build a prosperous, rich, and strong Xinjiang.

Seeing the central delegation off at the airport were Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Davamat, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Song Hanliang, Liu Haiqing, Tang Guangcai, Ismail Yashenof, Chen Shi, Tuohudi Shabier, Huang Baozhong, Li Shoushan, and Ismail Mahsut.

COMMENTARY ON PURPOSES OF BUSH'S VISIT TO CHINA

OW151427 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Commentary: "On Bush's Trip to Mainland China"]

[Text] Listeners, U.S. President [as heard] Bush arrived on the Chinese mainland on 13 October for a 6-day visit. This visit reciprocates bandit Li Hsien-Nien's U.S. visit in July. Actually, it is not just a courtesy visit for the sake of formality. Bush chose a time when the so-called conference of party delegates had just ended and after Teng Hsiao-ping and his gang had announced their plan to rejuvenate cadres and change personnel. Although Bush's visit is a rather short one, he intends to gather information in various fields on the Chinese mainland. Because such information cannot be sent back through diplomatic documents or cables, Bush must observe in person to discover the truth and significance of the so-called Chinese Communist Party's power transfer and the answers to other key questions. He can also observe the actual economic changes brought by the economic reforms with his a 1 year-plus experience in Peiping. In addition to his visit to Sichuan's Chengtu City, he will make an observation tour to Kuangchow and Shenchon Special Economic Zone. Judging from his itinerary, he is more likely to try to find out what is going on in the Chinese mainland, than to touch on any important issues. This is the main reason why he said before his departure that he did not have a mission with him.

After holding the post of director of the U.S. Liaison Office on the Chinese mainland, Bush was appointed director of the Central Intelligence Agency before he was selected by Reagan as his vice presidential candidate. Considering how well Reagan understands, and how deeply he hates, the communists one can imagine that his choice of Bush as his presidential running mate must have been thoroughly considered.

Bush is a deep-thinking man with sharp insight. With his experience as director of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peiping, he understands very well all kinds of deceitful tricks of the communist bandits and their internal strife. [Words indistinct] he gave academic speeches at various cities and colleges after his return to the United States. He is resolved to oppose communism, and the communist bandits on the Chinese mainland are extremely dissatisfied with him. Probably because of this Reagan picked him for his running mate.

Despite his short trip to the Chinese mainland after the communist Chinese personnel change, he is expected to gain a deep understanding of the current situation there with his insight and experience, particularly the economic chaos in Shenchon Special Economic Zone, which was once considered by Teng Hsiao-ping as the window of the four modernizations and which he later criticized and negated. With his knowledge of economics and the Chinese mainland, Bush will be able to gain a clear idea of the current situation there. We believe that what he gains from his China trip will, to a certain extent, clear up some of the measures taken by the U.S. Government.

The communist bandits are extremely afraid of Bush and regard him as a person not to be offended. Because of this, the communist bandits only sent their bogus Vice Foreign Minister Chu Chi-chen to greet Bush at the airport, and the formal welcoming ceremony was presided over by their bogus Vice Premier Wan Li. At the banquet given by Chao Tzu-yang, [words indistinct] expressed dissatisfaction over the relations between the United States and Communist China. This was apparently an intentional act to cold-shoulder Bush, and is a coercive trick frequently used by the communist bandits. But all these acts came as no surprise to Bush. They simply would not work on him. Some observers have attached great importance to Bush's visit, believing it will have some impact on the economic and military relations between the two sides. This is probably because they do not understand the situation in the Chinese mainland and Bush's basic attitude toward the communists, and therefore based their inference solely on their imagination. Of course, this is not what the actual situation is.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS BUSH'S VISIT TO CHINA

HK160332 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Oct 85 pp 1-2

["Special Feature" by correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Bush's Visit to China Viewed in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct -- U.S. Vice President George Bush wound up his visit to Beijing today and will go to other parts of China tomorrow. In the past 2 and 1/2 days, he has met with Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, and Peng Zhen, as well as Chinese leaders of the new generation, including Hu Qili and Li Peng. Judging from the reception he has been accorded, China attaches great importance to Sino-U.S. relations.

Precisely because China attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations, China hopes that the greatest obstacle to these relations -- the Taiwan issue -- can be solved at an early date so that Sino-U.S. relations can develop more extensively and to a higher level.

Judging from Bush's words, the United States has indeed tried as far as possible to place the Taiwan issue in a secondary position: 1) In a statement before his arrival in Beijing, Bush pointed out that the aim of his visit was to show U.S. support for China's modernization but he did not say a single word about the Taiwan issue. 2) When attending a banquet given by Zhao Ziyang in his honor, Bush did not mention, in the original draft of his speech, the differences between the two countries on the Taiwan issue. It was only when he heard Zhao Ziyang mention the Taiwan issue indirectly that he added at the last moment that the United States recognized the existence of a Taiwan issue. However, at a press conference that day, Bush made every effort to reduce the importance of the Taiwan issue on his visit. For example, whenever he answered questions relating to the Taiwan issue, he invariably pointed out that Sino-U.S. relations had developed to such an extent that they would not be governed by any particular issue. (In fact, when briefing reporters on the progress of the meetings in the past 2 days, his press officer always stressed this point: The Taiwan issue has only occupied a very small part.) On that day, when repeatedly asked by reporters about his view on "one country, two systems," Bush grudgingly stated the U.S. stand, that is, the United States recognizes only one China.

Although the United States did not want to give the Taiwan issue prominence, China was unequivocal on this issue:

1. In his welcoming speech on the evening of 13 October, Zhao Ziyang frankly highlighted the differences between the two countries on this issue. At a briefing for reporters, Bush's press officer said: "The frankness bordered on the impolite so that we were taken by surprise."

2. The press officer also disclosed that during the talks the Chinese side always "raised the Taiwan issue excitedly and forcefully."

3. On 14 October (the day following Bush's arrival in Beijing), the official BEIJING REVIEW also carried a long article, pointing out that if the situation should force China to take action against Taiwan, the United States would be caught in a dilemma and that, should the United States make a false step, "Sino-U.S. relations would be subject to a serious, and potentially dangerous, retrogression."

The U.S. side attached great importance to this article, holding that this is "the clearest warning" (a term used by Bush's press officer) issued to the United States in an unofficial form by the Chinese Government.

Judging from various indications, the two sides have not made much headway on this fundamental difference. Obviously, for a considerably long period to come, this issue will still frequently touch off new tensions.

However, from the high level of receptions China has accorded Bush we can see that China sets store by Sino-U.S. relations. China currently has two needs, namely, peace and construction. These two needs make it necessary for China to vigorously promote relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan.

TA KUNG PAO ON INCREASED SINO-SOVIET CONTACTS

HK160424 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 Oct 85 p 2

["Special Feature" by correspondent: "More Intensive Sino-Soviet Exchanges Attract Attention"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 October, at the Fujian Hall of the Great Hall of the People, where China usually receives important foreign guests, Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, put a Russian robe over the shoulders of Chinese President Li Xiannian. Then Li Xiannian laughed heartily. Does this mean that China and the Soviet Union, two allies in the 1950's, will "bury the hatchet through a smiling meeting" after more than 20 years' hostility? It seems that this question has attracted the world's attention.

A Series of Exchanges of Visits

Beijing's cool autumn days in October form a golden season for China's diplomatic activities. It seems that warm weather in Sino-Soviet relations has also been ushered in. On 4 October, when the seventh round of Sino-Soviet vice foreign minister talks began, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Ilichev announced that the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and China will exchange visits to each other's countries. On 10 October, a Soviet plane carried the delegation of the Supreme Soviet to Beijing. Also arriving in Beijing on the same plane were Arbatov, a famous Soviet expert on American affairs and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and a Soviet writers' delegation headed by Mikhalkov, chairman of the board of the RSFSR Union of Writers. Among the members of the Soviet writers' delegation is Yevtushenko, a Soviet poet of the new-tide school, who was criticized by name by the Chinese press in the 1960's. A 40-member ensemble of the Moscow classical ballet also arrived in Beijing on the same plane. Reportedly, the Soviet Dramatists' Association and the Soviet Musicians' Association will also send delegations to visit China. On the other hand, a 90-member ensemble of the Gansu dance troupe has performed a large-scale dance drama "Flower Rains on the Silk Road" in the Soviet Union and their performance has been warmly welcomed by the Soviet people. Meanwhile, some activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association are now visiting the Soviet Union.

The thaw in Sino-Soviet relations began with multilateral sports and art activities, then the two sides gradually increased their bilateral trade and other economic exchanges and began to exchange students and carry out bilateral sports and cultural exchanges. The successive funerals of Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko in Moscow gave opportunities for high-level contacts between China and the Soviet Union. Even so, relations between the two countries continued to stay at the level of economic, trade, cultural, and educational exchanges. Political relations between the two countries remained at a standstill.

The Soviet Union Put Forward Some New Proposals

In March this year, a delegation of the Chinese NPC headed by Zhang Chengxian paid a visit to the Soviet Union. In returning the visit to China, the Soviet side has raised the level of its delegation, and the Soviet parliamentary delegation is led by Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of Union of the Supreme Soviet. Beijing has also obviously raised the level of the reception of this delegation; it has been received by Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Li Xiannian, China's state president. This might not have been expected by the Soviet side.

The restoration of parliamentary contacts between the two countries indicates that China and the Soviet Union have taken a step forward in their political relations. According to a report by TASS, in the talks, the two sides reached an agreement on establishing relations between the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Chinese NPC Standing Committee. Sources here also revealed that Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong and the Moscow mayor have reached an agreement in Tokyo on exchanging visits to each other's city. Reportedly, the Soviet side has also proposed establishing friendship city relations between Moscow and Beijing and between Leningrad and Shanghai.

"Just a Bit Closer"

Does all this mean that Sino-Soviet relations will be normalized soon? Diplomatic circles here are not optimistic about this. Some Western newspapers said that on 5 October, the day following the beginning of the talks between the Chinese and Soviet vice foreign ministers, Deng Xiaoping told Strauss, a visiting FRG state governor, that China had hoped that Gorbachev would adopt some measures to improve relations between the two countries, but there has been no such sign though Gorbachev has been in power for 6 months. On 9 October, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs affirmed these remarks. The spokesman also said that on the issue of removing the three obstacles, China and the Soviet Union are still sticking to their respective positions. What he mentioned also referred to the situation in the seventh round of Sino-Soviet vice foreign minister talks. Reportedly, when meeting with the Soviet parliamentary delegation, Peng Zhen once again expounded in detail China's position on removing the three major obstacles and stressed that the key to Sino-Soviet relations lies in the removal of these obstacles. In this regard, there is still no sign showing any slight change in the positions of the two. Therefore, as the American newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES said in its commentary on Sino-Soviet relations, "Beijing and Moscow have moved a bit closer to each other, but just a bit closer."

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